The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Some Inner Political Phases of the Present Chinese Crisis

The Comedy and Tragedy of the Ratepayers Meeting

Relative Merits of Politicians and Ricksha-men

Growth of U. S. Trade with Far East

By Janet H. Nunn

Marvelous Growth of Harbin

By E. U. Barung

Efforts to "Save" the Christian Missions; Guardian Editor Made "Freeman" of Manchester; Why Chinese Should Watch the Russo-Chinese Conference in Moscow; The Municipal Council and the Ricksha Question; Shall East and West Ever Meet? by D. F. Miao; Young Men Can't Evade the Responsibility; Hunan and Canton Now Connected by Motor Road, by Charles F. Hwang; In the Field of National Reconstruction; The Proposal to Reorganize the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.; China Trade Continues Disturbed; Minister Johnson's Trip to Nanking; Japan's Present Policy, by C. Y. W. Meng; Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty; Anglo-Chinese Weihaiwei Treaty; Gen. Chiang's Trip to Central China, by C. T. Liang.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1930 **VOLUME 52, NUMBER 11**

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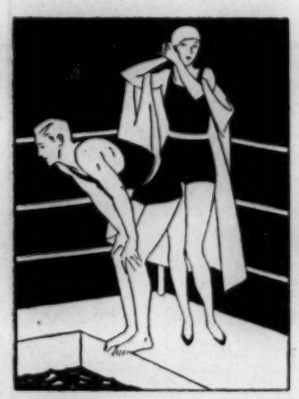

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

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EFFORTS TO "SAVE" THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

THE *Christian Century* a magazine of liberal religious tendencies published in Chicago, recently published an editorial entitled "Can Christian Missions Be Saved?" This editorial devoted considerable attention to the Christian missionary situation in China and stated the opinion that the Christian missions were totally unprepared for the revolutionary situation now prevailing in China despite the fact that this was exactly the situation for which the Christian missionaries had been praying since the death cry of Father Xavier, "O rock, rock, wilt thou never break?" In comment on this situation the editor of the *Christian Century* said, "But what, now, of Christian missions? A more divided, a more hesitant, a more impotent enterprise it would be difficult to imagine. Faced by the opportunities of centuries, the Christian forces reveal an inner division which makes it all but impossible for them to act at all. Take as an example the situation in regard to the production of Christian literature. For years, any student of China could foresee the coming of a day when the printed page was to have a power even surpassing that which it traditionally has exerted. That day has fully come, and new books, new magazines, new newspapers crowd the market, while the reading public doubles and trebles almost overnight. But the output of Christian literature falls to next to nothing, and such material as is produced is colorless and anemic, marked by an excess of caution which condemns it from birth. The attempt to overcome this inadequacy by united action—an attempt which led to the formation of a Christian literature council—ends in failure. One potent portion of the missionary body refuses to countenance the production of the only sort of Christian literature which can hope to command the attention of a land in the throes of revolution. Christianity in China, in so far as the production of Christian literature is concerned, goes dumb because Christian leaders cannot agree on what it has to say."

There was considerably more to this editorial discussion, the general sense of which was that the Christian missionary movement in China has lagged behind the political and economic revolution which is sweeping the country; that there must be created a unified movement...."otherwise Christian missions must be resigned to impotence." Thus we are informed that the mis-

sionaries also have their die-hards who are blocking progress, further evidence of which has been presented in recent issues of the *Chinese Recorder*, edited by Rev. Frank Rawlinson of Shanghai. In the April issue of the *Recorder* there was a recommendation for the creation of a Committee on Christian Research for the purpose of finding out what is wrong with Christian missionary enterprise in China. Along with this suggestion the editor asked a number of pertinent questions such as,

"Has the evangelical drive of the Christian movement in China lessened?

"Is there any truth in the assertion that our efforts of the last century and a quarter have failed of what was anticipated?

"Why has the Chinese Christian Church not as yet produced any outstanding evangelist?

"Would the Chinese Christians, if left free, choose an Episcopal, a Presbyterian or a Congregational policy?

"Does Christian unity halt in China because of something in the imported organizational life of Christianity?"

Undoubtedly the Christian missionaries as well as their supporters at home have been deeply stirred by events in China in recent years which have been loosely lumped together into what has been termed the "anti-Christian" movement,—the attacks on missionaries residing in the interior, the forcing of Christian schools to register with the Government Department of Education which carries with it a condition that religious instruction must be made optional instead of compulsory. Some recent manifestations have been the suppression of Cecil B. DeMille's film, "The Ten Commandments," on the grounds that it was "imperialistic" Christian propaganda. This occurred in Nanking, while at Canton the film "Ben Hur" was suppressed for similar reasons. Further, was the recent serious attempt to drive the student Y. M. C. A. branches out of the Chinese schools, an attempt which failed only after one of the leading members of the Kuomintang had made an impassioned appeal pointing out that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was not opposed and even welcomed Christian missionary work in China.

While the drive against Christianity is not restricted to China, it is undoubtedly more active here because of the close contact with Soviet Russian propaganda which early linked the Western Christian missionary movement with "imperialism," and political and territorial aggression otherwise "gun-boat" policy. A further element has undoubtedly been the revival of Buddhism which apparently has begun to feel the growing force of Christianity. Chinese Christians naturally have been affected by these movements as evidenced in the attempt to organize a unified Chinese Christian church that would eliminate sectarianism and embrace all creeds, but here the element of finance comes in because of the practical difficulty of supporting a Chinese Christian church without the financial support that flows from churches in western lands. However, this point seems largely to have been solved by the Roman Catholics who send little money to China and require their missionaries largely to subsist on the country, or to put it another way, to become part of the country which they have chosen as a field of service. In reference to the efforts of the Chinese (protestant) Christians to eliminate sectarianism, the following comment from the article in the *Christian Century* is pertinent, "It may seem like a strange blindness on the part of the Chinese that they fail to distinguish between, say a Spanish Catholic and a New England Congregationalist missionary. But how many Christians are able to distinguish between Shiite and a Sunnite Moslem, or between Hahayana and Hinayana Buddhism."

As evidence of the interest in these fundamental questions on the part of Chinese Christians is a recent pamphlet written by a Chinese, Joshua W. K. Leo on the "Christian Missionary Enterprise in China—a Critical Analysis of Religious Propaganda in Regard to its Educational Significance." The pamphlet is really an amplification of an address delivered at the Oriental Students Conference held at Racine, Wisconsin in 1929. The pamphlet is interesting in that it gives, from the Chinese standpoint, a history of Christianity in China from the year 166 A. D. when the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus sent a mission to China. Following that effort to Christianize China, there were three other periods, the author in each case attempting to trace the Chinese reaction. There is a reference to Bertrand Russell's "Problem of China," wherein that English writer declared that Westerners go to China for three reasons—to fight, to make money and to convert the Chinese to Christianity. Mr. Leo then proceeds to analyze the missionary personnel and makes interesting critical comment. His chief criticism of the Protestants is directed at their alleged "isolationist" policy as compared to the Roman Catholic policy. As to the Christian contribution to China, he admits "that they have contributed quite a great deal to the campaign of Chinese social workers against bad customs, such as foot-binding, opium-smoking, and polygamy, and they have rightfully advocated free choice in marriage, equality between the sexes, and greater sympathy for the poor." But from a general standpoint, in his opinion Christian instructions is "too theoretical," and some missionaries "would substitute all Chinese ways of life with western mores while a few believe that the Chinese, instead of being occidentalized will sooner or later combine the best customs of the Westerners with their own." Mr. Leo is of opinion that it is up to the Chinese themselves to decide the alternative between "combination," and "substitution." The author of the pamphlet treats his subject from a political, economic, intellectual, and religious standpoint and has considerable to say about the anti-Christian propaganda of the Bolsheviks. He offers considerable criticism of missionaries who do not have a proper educational background, a criticism that does not entirely carry conviction because of the known fact that some of the most effective missionaries have been men and women with mediocre educational attainments. Enthusiasm for the job, or to quote the phrase from the *Recorder* "evangelical drive," seems to be the important element, the lack of which at the present time seems to be the chief reason for the alleged failure of the Christian missions.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND THE RICKSHA QUESTION

THE MUNICIPAL Council of the International Settlement deserves credit for its refusal to grant a petition submitted by the proprietor of a ricksha "hong" asking for the issuance of 5,161 additional licenses for the operation of public rickshas in Shanghai. According to a report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers the petition for more rickshas was submitted by a Chinese, one Dzen Lee-ming, who was stated to be the owner of a public ricksha business. Mr. Dzen based his petition on humanitarian grounds, alleging that the granting of additional licenses would provide means of livelihood for thousands of Chinese who are at present without employment. As soon, however, as Mr. Dzen's petition became known the Shanghai Ricksha Coolies Association, composed of men now engaged in pulling the 10,000 licensed vehicles in the Settlement, issued a statement opposing the granting of further licenses on the grounds that there is not now sufficient patronage to furnish a livelihood for those already licensed. Said the statement, "We see numerous rickshas parking in every street, waiting for passengers, and from this one can see that the earnings of the present number of ricksha-pullers is very small indeed." The statement said further that the class of laborers that Mr. Dzen proposed to recruit for this work was inexperienced and "should they be put in service, there would be untold confusion from the standpoint of traffic conditions resulting in injury to passengers, endangering their lives as well as the lives of the ricksha-pullers."

Few persons who use rickshas realize that there is behind this business a well-organized form of labor-exploitation. The men who pull the rickshas are charged exorbitant rental for the vehicles and are held responsible for all damages or even loss of their licenses due to traffic violations. A small handfull of ricksha "hong" proprietors, some of them foreigners, have amassed fortunes in this business but have not possessed sufficient humanitarian instincts to do anything for the welfare of the men employed in this degrading form of human labor. The Shanghai public, however, displays an interest in this question and each year contributes, in the form of a Christmas donation, a considerable sum of money which is used to defray the expenses of a "Ricksha mission," which provides lodgings, a medical clinic and other service. The Municipality also has done something by constructing shelters in various parts of the city for the ricksha-pullers. An inspection of the lists of donors to the annual ricksha fund, promoted by the *North-China Daily News*, has failed to disclose any contributions from the proprietors of the "hongs" who make fortunes out of this business.

It has long been evident that the ricksha, a most primitive form of conveyance, cannot be operated with safety on streets which are crowded with motor cars, evidence of which statement is provided in the almost daily list of serious accidents which are recorded in the newspapers. Various proposals have been made to inaugurate a system of cruising taxicabs in Shanghai, but in every case the proposal has been defeated because of the opposition of other interests, the bus and tramway companies as well as the proprietors of the ricksha "hongs." A system of cruising taxicabs operated on circular routes about Shanghai would quickly eliminate the rickshas from the congested down-town streets as has been the experience in Harbin where rickshas are not even allowed on the principal (Kitaiskaya) street which corresponds to Nanking road in Shanghai. In Harbin it is possible for one to travel from the Pristan to the New Town section of the town, a distance of more than two miles, for ten or fifteen cents, much less than the ricksha fare in Shanghai for a much shorter distance. The taxicabs are able to do this by "picking-up" passengers enroute until a car-full is obtained and then after dropping them at their destinations, repeats the process on the return journey. The city of Harbin, containing a foreign population of 100,000 and a Chinese population of more than three times that number, is entirely controlled by the Chinese and the traffic is so well regulated that it would pay the Shanghai International Settlement to send a commission to discover how well the Chinese do the job.

GUARDIAN EDITOR IS MADE "FREEMAN OF MANCHESTER"

THE ACTION of the City Council of Manchester, England in making C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian* a "Freeman" of the city is a matter of interest all over the world and of particular interest on the China coast where several thousands of British subjects reside. Shanghai has a special interest in this event because British residents here have reasons for special appreciation for the service of the *Guardian* in urging a liberal British policy in place of a "strong" or die-hard policy. This was particularly true in 1927 when most of the British newspapers in the outports and some influential ones in London as well were howling for armed intervention. The *Guardian* opposed military intervention, except from the limited standpoint of protection of British lives and property, and largely as a result of *The Guardian's* opposition to a war policy the Chinese were permitted to work out their own problems without undue foreign interference. While the National Government has not fulfilled all the expectations of its well-wishers three years ago, it has taken several long steps in the re-establishment of Sino-British as well as Sino-foreign relations in general on a much more satisfactory basis than had existed previously, or which might have resulted had the Powers followed the die-hard policy advocated by other newspapers. While it was the dispatches of Arthur Ransome, special correspondent of *The Guardian* which supplied the information to the home British people, it was the genius of Editor Scott who directed the policy. The honor of Freeman of the city of Manchester was conferred on Mr. Scott at a special meeting of the City Council on April 8, which was followed by a luncheon attended by representatives of many neighboring towns. In making the presentation, the Manchester Lord Mayor spoke at

length on Mr. Scott's fifty-seven years of service as editor and of the unique position of *The Guardian*, of its devotion to lofty thought and purity in public life and of its maintenance of a certain fundamental character throughout the enormous change of a century equally distracted by wars and by the industrial revolution. In the Mayor's opinion, no one had done more to maintain the prestige of British journalism. In his response Mr. Scott, after expressing appreciation for the honor, emphasized the metropolitan character of Manchester whose trade embraced the greater part of the habitable globe and which had sent forth its sons to build up its fortunes as well as their own in every distant land. To refer again to *The Guardian's* policy in respect to China problems, it was Mr. Scott who realized that British trade, and especially Manchester's trade, could only continue in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust, a policy which is now coming to fruition and a policy which is now generally recognized by most British merchants on the China coast as the only sound policy!

WHY CHINESE SHOULD WATCH SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

MO TEH-HUI, who is chairman of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Russian Conference in Moscow scheduled to meet in the Soviet capital in a few days, delivered an address in Harbin a few days prior to his departure in which he urged Chinese public organizations to pay close attention to the conference and give the Chinese delegates full support. There was a special reason for Mr. Mo's appeal for public support because he undoubtedly realized that it will be difficult for the Chinese Government to give him much diplomatic support because of the serious domestic crisis. While Mr. Mo and the Chinese delegation have been officially endorsed by the National Government at Nanking, the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces at Mukden and even by the Yen-Feng faction in Peiping, none of these groups are now in a position to give the Chinese delegates much practical help. Were they united they would be in a position to help and there wouldn't be much question of the ability of the Chinese delegation to obtain a square deal at Moscow in the protection of Chinese interests. But instead of unity there exists the worst kind of disunity, hence the high necessity for Chinese organizations, schools and the public generally watching this situation with greatest attention.

There has been no official statement of China's intentions in respect to the forthcoming conference with the Soviet Government, but unofficially it has been announced that China is prepared to make a definite offer to purchase the Soviet interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. If the C. E. R. could be efficiently managed as a business enterprise, it could easily be made to pay off the indebtedness to the Russians. Railway engineers from the United States and Canada who investigated the situation in Harbin last year expressed the opinion that the C. E. R. could easily show a profit of thirty to fifty millions a year. It could be made even more profitable than the Japanese owned and controlled South Manchuria line or the Chinese controlled Peiping-Mukden line. But the profits of the C. E. R. under Soviet control have gradually dwindled to practically nothing because the Red Russians do not want the railway to pay dividends. They are not interested in the railway as a business proposition, but as an organ for propagating communism and financing Soviet political intrigue throughout China. Although the Soviet Government agreed in 1924 to operate the C E . R. as a joint-enterprise with equal division of profits, equality of personnel and as a business proposition, they never lived up to the terms of the agreement. The result was trouble in rapidly increasing proportions culminating in the crisis last year which for a time threatened to create a genuine war situation.

China's defeat by Soviet Russia on the C. E. R. question last year was the sole blemish on an otherwise perfect year of Chinese diplomacy. All of the other foreign countries, with which China has diplomatic relations, met China in a conciliatory spirit on the treaty revision question —with the exception of Soviet Russia, which country reverted to pre-war diplomacy and used force of arms to restore control of a property which the same Soviet Government has promised a few years earlier to relinquish to Chinese control. Also, the Red Russians, by force of arms occupied a considerable section of Chinese territory and established Soviet control over the boundary between the two countries. A Chinese river fleet stationed at the mouth of the Sungari for the protection of Chinese territory was bombarded and sunk by the Red fleet. Hundreds of Chinese villages and towns were destroyed and the inhabitants driven away or massacred. The property damage amounted to millions of dollars and China stands no chance of obtaining indemnification. At the conclusion of the conflict the Chinese delegates to the Habarovsk conference were intimidated and forced to sign a treaty highly detrimental to China. China's defeat by the Red Russians last year can be put down to Chinese dis-unity and nothing else. Whether a coincidence or otherwise, the Russian troops entered Chinese territory on the North Manchurian border last year almost the same day that Feng Yu-hsiang's and Tang Shen-tse's troops attacked the Government troops in Honan province. The Chinese troops on the North Manchurian frontier, which had been able to repel the Red troops for several weeks, naturally had to fall back. Some three thousand of them were surrounded, many killed and the remainder of the force taken prisoner by the Reds, after having put up a brave fight against a superior force for many weeks.

The critical situation existing in North Manchuria is a matter of vital concern to every Chinese man and woman whether a resident of Kwangtung and Yunnan, Szechuen or Kiangsu, or Kirin and Heilungkiang. The Red Russians have re-established their domination of that region and unless China can recover control of this territory, it will only be a matter of time until Moscow will be establishing the soviet form of government in that region, or at least annexing a considerable portion of it to Outer Mongolia

which has been under the shadow of the red flag for several years. Red Russians are kicking the Chinese off the sidewalks in good old imperialist fashion in the city of Harbin today. Obviously this vitally concerns all Chinese, hence the high necessity of paying attention to what is going on in that part of the country. While the Chinese Government is obviously embarassed in giving undivided attention to this situation, this does not prevent the Chinese people from giving it their attention. Every Chinese public organization, commercial or otherwise and every school in the country should appoint a committee to study this situation with the object of lending full assistance to the Chinese delegation now in Moscow.

In connection with the matter of making a study of the Sino-Russian situation in North Manchuria, the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has just issued an excellent booklet (in English) which gives an analytical summary of the Chinese Eastern Railway question. The booklet was written by Tsao En-lien who was present in North Manchuria throughout the course of the conflict last summer and fall. It contains a history of the C. E. R., an appraisal of the causes leading up to the dispute, a discription of the country traversed by the railway, a summary of damages suffered by the railway and other Chinese interests as a result of the Russian invasion, and a final chapter on the methods which the Red Russians used in settling the issue. There is an appendix containing reprints of various treaties and agreements between China and Russia pertaining to the C. E. R. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from *The Review* for $1.50 in Chinese currency in China or G. $1 abroad, including postage.

The Comedy and Tragedy of the Ratepayers Meeting

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

After the May 30, 1925 complications in Shanghai the Municipal Council offered the Chinese representation on the Council. While the Northern military authorities then in control of the Lower Yangtze region, in exchange for certain "inducements" agreed to this offer, the local Chinese interests refused to accept. The situation remained deadlocked until 1928 when the Chinese finally accepted the offer of three members on the Council. The three Chinese members, elected by the local Chinese Ratepayers (Chinese possessing property qualification for voting) Association, took their seats on the Council two years ago and have served since.

When the Council, as well as the local Consular Body (composed of consular representatives of the Powers) agreed to admit Chinese representation on the administrative body of the International Settlement, the Chinese were promised a gradually increased number of Councillors, the inference being that the number would be increased until Chinese aspirations would be satisfied. While the Chinese were refused increased representation (beyond the three members) early in 1929, later in the year they were officially informed by both the Municipality and the Consular Body that an increase from three to five would be recommended at the ratepayers meeting early in 1930.

At the annual meeting of ratepayers held on April 17, the Chairman of the Council proposed a resolution to increase the Chinese members of the Council from three to five, the present foreign representation being nine, six Britons, two Japanese and one American. Ranald G. McDonald, a local British lawyer, by delivering a "jingo" speech wherein he dragged in the shades or spirits of Lord Macaulay, Lord Birkenhead and other dead and gone British imperialists, stampeded the meeting and caused a rejection of the resolution proposing increased Chinese representation. In Lawyer McDonald's address he charged the Council and Consular Body with a weak-kneed capitulation to Chinese pressure. Also by making a straight-out appeal to British voters, McDonald neglected the important element of non-British voters in the Settlement, the British actually being in a minority, although controlling the Settlement, due to the fact that the personnel of the administration is predominantly British.

The number of voters present at the annual meeting held on April 17 was 252 out of an approximate voting strength in the foreign population of 3,000. The foreign population in the Settlement, including, Japanese, Russians, Britons, Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, etc., is possibly in excess of 50,000. The British population being about 5,000 including men, women and children. The Chinese population in the Settlement is estimated at about 800,000 to 900,000. Thus a small group of foreigners, actually 252, attempted to legislate for an international community, predominantly Chinese and located on Chinese soil numbering approximately a million.

The system of voting in the International Settlement is based on a so-called property franchise, voting being limited to foreigners owning real estate or renters of property paying a minimum of Tls. 50 (about G.$25) a month. The voting system was imported from England when the Settlement was originally established about 1840 and never has been changed. An annual meeting of ratepayers (qualified voters) is held, this system being similar to that of a New England "town-meeting" of early colonial America.

The Municipal Council, which holds its meetings in secret and does not even publish the complete minutes, is made up of representatives of so-called foreign "interests" who derive large profits from municipal contracts and franchises or who benefit through the foreign control of the Settlement. At the annual meeting of ratepayers this spring a proposal to admit representatives of the press to council meetings was defeated along with the proposal for increased Chinese representation.

In 1929, following the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, where the Settlement's representative definitely learned that the Powers would no longer support the die-hard attitude of the Shanghai foreigners, the

Municipal Council decided to employ expert legal talent for the purpose of draftiug a new charter for the Settlement, the intention being to preserve foreign control as long as possible. Judge Feetham a member of the Supreme Court of South Africa was employed for the purpose of drafting a new city charter and while there has been no official statement regarding the Council's real intentions there has been much talk about preserving the International Settlement as a sort of "city within a city," this statement being used at a recent dinner given to Lionel Curtis of the British Institute of International Affairs who spent considerable time here conferring with the powers-that-be.

The International Settlement maintains a police department and a Volunteer Corps, but in time of crisis is always compelled to call upon the Powers, chiefly Great Britain, the United States and Japan for protection. At the time of the crisis in 1927, following the Nationalist occupation of the Lower Yangtsze area, there were some 40,-000 foreign troops quartered in the Settlement or environs. The cost of this defense force was borne by the governments of the Powers, the British share amounting to several millions of pounds sterling. The burden upon the British tax-payers was a frequent source of discussion in Parliament as well as in the British press. Largely as a result of this heavy expense, the Powers have insisted that the foreigners at Shanghai adjust their administration so as to minimize sources of friction between the foreign and Chinese residents. Shanghai has submitted to the pressure of world public opinion none too gracefully, the term "Shanghai Mind" having been invented to designate the intransigeance of the die-hard foreigners.

Since the Chinese Ratepayers Association had been officially informed of the intention to increase Chinese representation, the Chinese voters also held their meeting on the afternoon of April 17 (but not at the same place as the foreign voters) and elected their five representatives to the Council. As soon as the Chinese learned of the rejection of the resolution by the foreign ratepayers, they issued a statement denying the right of the foreign voters to legislate on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs in the Settlement and also announced that they would withdraw all representation from the Council in the event the foreigners did not take immediate steps to reverse the action of the annual meeting. The Chinese Ratepayers immediately sent a delegation to Nanking to interview officials of the National Government and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a statement supporting the Chinese. The Central Party headquarters at Nanking as well as the branch headquarters at Shanghai issued strong statements denying the right of the foreigners to oppose Chinese representation on the Council and also demanding complete control of the Settlement.

The Special Meeting of Foreign Voters

THE special meeting of the foreign ratepayers, held on Friday, May 2, provided an entertainment, the like of which probably had never been witnessed in the Settlement—a combination of comedy and tragedy-exemplification of the "Shangoai Mind" in action. For the first time in many years there was a quorum (more than one-third of voters) present, the actual number being 1,228, while the number of votes represented was 1,668. Prior to the meeting the foreign chambers of commerce and other organizations had circulated every registered voter in the Settlement urging them to attend the meeting for the purpose of reconsidering the action of the annual meeting. While there are supposed to be approximately 3,000 registered voters in the Settlement, the 1,228 voters present and the 1,668 votes represented (many held proxies) at the special meeting probably represented the maximum voting strength of the foreign residents of the Settlement, the reason being the large proportion of Settlement land which is now owned by the Chinese. Thus was presented the interesting spectacle of a comparatively small group of foreigners assembled for the purpose of legislating for nearly a million Chinese residing in the Settlement and some 399,000,000 living in China outside of the Settlement, and this being done on soil, the sovereignty of which rests with the Chinese people. An anamolous situation to say the least!

An interested and embarassed spectator of the proceedings was Judge Feetham, the Council's new legal adviser, imported from South Africa for the announced purpose of drafting a new charter for the Settlement. Judge Feetham's obvious embarassment was due to the fact that Lawyer McDonald in his address which had stampeded the voters at the annual meeting held sixteen days previously, had urged that no additional Chinese members be admitted to the Council prior to the issuance of Judge Feetham's report. On the other hand Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, chairman of the Council, had announced that the two additional Chinese councillors had Judge Feetham's approval.

A significant phase of the special ratepayers meeting was the presence in the center of the large hall of some 500 Japanese ratepayers, very few of whom could understand the English language and who voted in accordance with some prearranged signal given by a leader who did understand what it all was about. The Council had arranged for one Japanese speaker to voice the views of the Japanese community, but the Japanese apparently were so anxious to indicate their approval of increased Chinese representation that another Japanese spokesman, a local banker, also presented his views in Japanese, which remarks were translated into English by a local Japanese newspaperman, a man who, incidentally was defeated as a "proletarian" candidate in the recent election for the Japanese Parliament (in Japan).

On the front bench, directly before the platform on which sat the nine foreign members of the Council, together with the Chairman of the meeting, E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, there sat three representatives of British interests in the Settlement. They were R. Calder-Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, representative of British trad-

ing interests; A. W. Burkill of Burkill and Sons, omni-representatives of vast real estate in Shanghai and rubber plantations in the Straits Settlements; Harry Arnhold of Arnhold and Company, representatives of industrial interests, hotels and office buildings and said to be the largest single owners of real estate in the foreign administered area (Sassoon investments with headquarters in India and England). These three men were most anxious to carry the meeting in favor of increased Chinese representation on the Settlement. Three years ago they probably were as equally interested in opposing any effective Chinese influence on the Council.

The most effective address (full report elsewhere in this issue) was that delivered by Harry Arnhold, former chairman of the Council who was defeated for re-election largely due to the editorial criticism of the *North-China Daily News* (official British organ) which had accused Mr. Arnhold of secret diplomacy in connection with the recent settlement of the Provisional Court controversy. In connection with a number of other things Mr. Arnhold explained that in 1927 he attended a deputation which had called on Sir Austen Chamberlain of the late Conservative Government in England and at that interview the British Foreign Minister had adversely criticised the attitude of Shanghai. Mr. Arnhold explained that he didn't like Chamberlain's policy, but he had to admit that it was the policy of the British Government "nay, the policy of all our respective governments." This policy, explained Mr. Arnhold, "is to gradually meet Chinese aspirations in spite of the risks involved, and it must surely be the duty of those responsible for the administration of this Settlement, to face these facts and meanwhile by a moderate and progressive policy endeavor to maintain and minimize the risks, and thereby obtain safeguards for the preservation of our most essential privileges." Mr. Arnhold then "let the cat out of the bag"in regard to the anxiety of local British interests over the action of the annual meeting of ratepayers in following the advice of Lawyer McDonald who had severely criticised both the Conservative and Labor Governments for their failure to uphold what he considered traditional empire interests. Said Mr. Arnhold, "May I remind the British section of this community of the speech made by Lord Hailsham (head of the British delegation to the Kyoto conference) a few months ago at the Shanghai Club, when he warned us against publicly opposing and flouting the policy of whatever government was in power (in England) even if we disagreed with the same. He pointed out that by such opposition not only could we achieve nothing, but that it would only weaken our position." Mr. Arnhold then quoted from a recent address of the chairman of the British China Association (in London) which had had much to say about changing conditions; respect for the sovereign rights of other nations; and finally considerable about the heavy taxation burden in England which makes it impossible for that government to shoulder any further obligations for military adventures overseas (on the China coast).

The Rev. G. W. Sheppard, a local British Missionary also made an effective speech in which he criticised the emphasis which had been placed on trade interests as being the outstanding argument for a conciliatory policy. He declared that there are higher cultural interests and ideals which must be taken into consideration and explained that a conciliatory policy or "square deal" always had been the motivating influence in British policy since the beginning, yes, even in the days of Lord Macaulay and other imperialists of a byegone age. The ratepayers, however, were not interested in the "cultural" arguments and made so much noise that Mr. Sheppard was forced to sit down.

The special ratepayers meeting had been called for 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, announcedly for the purpose of permitting busy, businessmen to take time off from their affairs to attend. This may have helped somewhat in getting out the crowd, but it placed the opposition speaker, Lawyer McDonald under a serious handicap in getting over his oratory because it forced him to wait until all the affirmatives had exhausted themselves. Mr. McDonald didn't have a chance at the platform until nearly 8 o'clock which is Shanghai's dinner hour and by that time the audience was hungry for food and at the same time fed-up on oratory. Whether this was by pre-arrangement we do not know, but apparently there is no other explanation for the long-drawn-out speech of another British lawyer, H. Lipson-Ward, who used up so much time in attacking Mr. McDonald. As for Mr. McDonald, he was a disappointment, in view of the die-hard hopes that had been built up as a result of his previous major effort at the annual meeting on April 17. He started out by criticising the Council for its "bone-headedness" in failing to put up effective opposition to his previous oratorical effort which had stampeded the annual meeting, thereby giving the impression that he had not expected the ratepayers to follow his advice. At any rate space is too limited for a detailed report of Mr. McDonald's rebuttal. The result was an overwhelming majority for increased Chinese representation, or rather a reversal of the action of the recent annual meeting. Although the votes were not counted, apparently not more than fifty ratepayers supported Mr. McDonald.

Prior to the meeting someone wrote a letter to the *North China Daily News* declaring that the special meeting of ratepayers "would profoundly affect the destinies of the British Empire." We doubt seriously whether anything that Shanghai might do could affect materially, one way or the other, certain apparent tendencies within the British Empire, but the meeting did settle the question of the local foreign attitude in respect to the question of Chinese representation on the Council. In Mr. Arnhold's address he went into details showing how the three Chinese members on the Council had cooperated with the foreign members, even on questions which were opposed by the politically vocal Chinese. He said the Chinese members on the Council had supported the foreigners even on the question of erecting certain iron gates between the Settlement and the Chinese city, a question over which the local Kuomintang branch kicked up a considerable agitation. The Chinese members also, according to Mr. Arnhold, had supported the

Council in the paving of certain outlying roads and numbering of houses on said roads, despite the fact that Chinese outside the Settlement have been agitating against these same roads.

The implication in this is most plain and shows quite definitely what had been realized for a considerable period—that local Chinese financial and property interests are just as conservative as are the foreigners and that if the foreigners can succeed in their present plan of increasing *local Chinese representation*, as opposed to *national Chinese control*, the foreigners have nothing to fear. Chinese bankers, industrialists and property-owners within the Settlement apparently have no more enthusiasm about being "turned-over" to national Chinese control (and unrestricted taxation) than have the foreign residents. The question is, of course, whether the foreigners can "get away with it," to use a slang expression. As the situation now stands the foreigners and their local Chinese "friends" have a chance because the present National Government is becoming more and more conservative on property questions, but should a radical government, led, say by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, get into control of the Government it might be another story. But for the present at least the Settlement is "safe" and there still is opportunity for handsome profits for those who dabble in real estate, Chinese as well as foreign "imperialists."

As a final commentary on the special meeting of foreign ratepayers, it was noticable that there were no American speakers at the meeting and the only American voice in the audience was a protest against Mr. Ward's long and pointless speech. At the last municipal election the Americans finally rebelled against having their candidates "hand-picked" for them, and put up an independent slate. As a matter of fact the American ratepayers rather over-did it by putting up three candidates for the usual two places which had been "given" to the Americans on the Council. The result was a split in the vote and only one American was elected to the Council. In regard to the special ratepayers meeting and the question of increased Chinese representation on the Council, most of the Americans in the Settlement looked upon the situation as a British "predicament," that did not directly concern American interests.

Some Inner Political Phases of The Present Crisis

General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Government forces, departed from the National Capital on the morning of Tuesday, May 8, for the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai railway fronts. Gen. Chiang was accompanied by his staff as well as the officers of the model First Training Division, which is being transferred to the front. A report from Peiping, which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Thursday morning, May 8, stated that fighting had broken out along the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines and that it had been reported in Peiping that Gen. Yen had issued orders for an offensive to begin on May 10.

GENERALS Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, leaders of the present revolt against the National Government, held a conference during the early part of the present week, supposedly for the purpose of making final preparations for the military drive against the armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A report in the *Shun Pao* on May 6 stated that Yen had returned to Taiyuanfu on May 5, thus leaving Feng in complete command of the combined military forces of the two Northern generals. This report stated that each would put 80,000 troops into the field, making a combined force of 160,000 which will operate against the Government's positions in Northern Kiangsu and Honan. In addition to the central or "personal" armies of the two Northerners, there are the so-called irregular or "grey" troops of Sun Tien-yin and Shih Yu-shan which are now operating in eastern Honan, northern Anhwei and western Shantung. While there have been many reports regarding the actual beginning of the drive against Hsuchowfu and Hankow, there is as yet no confirmation of the report that May 15 is the important date. A report by the *Kuo Min* (Nanking official) news agency on May 6 stated that several minor clashes had taken place between the Government forces and the rebel units along the Lung-Hai railway front, but that no major engagements had occurred and none was expected for some time. A further report, also by *Kuo Min*, stated that the Government's forces in northern Anhwei province are now moving northwestward in the direction of Pochow, near the Honan-Anhwei border in order to prevent the troops of Sun Tien-yin from crossing into Anhwei province, Gen. Sun's purpose apparently being to advance toward Pengpu to cut the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on May 5 reviewed and inducted into active service the newly organized and conditioned First Training Division, the so-called "model" army which has been trained with the assistance of a number of German military technicians who have been in Nanking for several months. The decision to employ German military experts for the purpose of training a national army under the direct control of the Central Government was made practically two years ago when both Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang were members of the Government and hence received their hearty approval. However, conditions since have changed and recently Gen. Yen issued a statement wherein he threatened instant execution of any foreigner caught operating with the Nanking troops at the front. The new First Training Division, which is to be sent to the Hsuchowfu front immediately, consists of four battallions of engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry. Nanking claims that this is the best trained and equipped Chinese army ever placed in service in the country. In an address at the ceremony when the men were sworn into active military service, Gen. Chiang declared that the Government wished to avoid use of force, but that the fate of the revolution and national unity were now endangered, hence the Government had no other choice than the adoption of drastic measures for the extermination of the Northern rebels. Gen. Chiang also announced that additional units of similar training and equipment are being trained in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces for use at the front should they be

needed. In a final farewell address to the officers of the model division on the eve of their departure, Gen. Chiang expressed the hope that since the First Training Division is to serve as the central unit and nucleus of the new National Army, that all officers and men would strive to build up a tradition worthy of the country.

As to the military situation in the North, an editorial discussion of the military outlook which appeared in the *Peiping Leader*, now the official organ of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, on April 25, stated that military developments had been slow in the North "due to mobilization and concentration in widely separated areas of large numbers of troops . . . in the case of the Kuominchun very considerable bodies of men, ill-furnished with transport, have had to march 600 and even 800 miles to reach the plains of Honan. Arrived in the areas selected for their concentration, reorganization and re-equipment had to proceed, a long and difficult task. During the past seven weeks a ceaseless stream of supply trains had been passing down the Peiping-Hankow railway from Shihchiachwang junction to Chengchow and Loyang, drawing from the Shansi depots all that is necessary. . . . While the case of the Kuominchun is extreme, as they have been 'in the wilderness' for so long, the pause has been useful for the Shansi armies to be redistributed to deal with the problem. Before the middle of May, when large scale operations will commence, a homogeneous force of 300,000 men will be in a position not only to deal crushing blows but to follow them up. . . ."

While no definite information is available regarding the outcome of the conference between Yen and Feng, which apparently was held at Chengchow, Honan, it was reported that the two Northern military leaders had decided upon a division of burdens, Feng to be responsible for the military and Yen for the political. Gen. Yen's duty will be concerned chiefly with the organization of a provisional, or opposition government in Peiping which is allegedly to be established before June 1. This government, according to a report issued by the *Kuo Min* news agency on Wednesday, May 7 will be under the direct control of a committee of seven, five of whom will be Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen and Hsu Chung-chi. The actual organization, however, will await the long-expected arrival of Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader who is still in Hongkong. A further deference to Wang Ching-wei's connection with the situation in the North which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on May 5 stated that Wang had wired to both Yen and Feng telling them that he was not in a position to proceed to the North for the present, but that they should proceed with their military activities without regard to his presence in Peiping. Wang was also reported to have wired to the leaders of the various Kuomintang factions in the North urging them to reconcile their differences in order to be in a position to take advantage of the political situation as it develops. A dispatch from Taiyuanfu on May 5 stated that a tentative decision had been reached in respect to a settlement of the party tangle whereby the so-called Second Party Congress of Canton would nominate 12 representatives; the Second Congress of Shanghai, 9 representatives, and in addition 7 representatives would be nominated by Feng and Yen, making 28 in all. This group would call themselves an "Extraordinary Secretariat," pending the arrival of Wang Ching-wei. A dispatch from Tientsin on May 4 appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that Chen Kung-po, who is Wang Ching-wei's representative in the North, had arrived at Tientsin for the purpose of conferring with members of the Western Hills (extreme right) group and that a telegram had been sent to Wang Ching-wei requesting his permission to organize an "Extraordinary Secretariat" comprising representatives of all factions in the Kuomintang who are opposed to the National Government. This report stated further that Yen Hsi-shan was opposed to the immediate formation of a provisional government until there had been some settlement of the military situation. However, another report which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on May 3 stated that Feng Yu-hsiang had authorized one of the Kuominchun political officials, Hsueh Tu-pei, to proceed at once with the drafting of a constitution for the new government to be established in the North, said government to consist of three ministries for the present, Finance, Interior and Foreign Affairs. The heads of these ministries would be nominated by Yen, Feng and Li Tsung-jen (Kwangsi leader). In the meantime, Dr. Tchou Ngao-hsiang, a graduate of the French university at Shanghai, who has been appointed by Gen. Yen as special commissioner for Foreign affairs at Peiping has formally notified members of the Diplomatic Corps that the name "Peiping" has been abolished and the ex-northern capital from now on is to be known by its old name of "Peking."

Aside from the political squabbling which has been proceeding in the North between the various factions in the Kuomintang which are opposed to Nanking, the most significant development has been the employment of Putnam Weale, well-known British writer and propagandist, as editor of the *Peiping Leader* and in consequence the head of Yen Hsi-shan's propaganda department. Up to the time of the Nationalist revolution in 1927 Mr. Weale had been an adviser to the various northern military governments which had existed in Peking, but since the collapse of the Peking Government he has been in retirement. Shortly following the rebellion of Yen and Feng, Mr. Weale began the writing of a series of articles severely attacking the National Government and the Kuomintang which have been syndicated to newspapers in the Philippines and Straits Settlements and also to newspapers in the United States and Great Britain. There is, of course, nothing unusual in the employment of foreign writers by Chinese political factions, but often there is significance in what they write for their paymasters. In the present instance there undoubtedly is significance in the fact that from the date of Mr. Weale's assumption of the position of editor of the *Peiping Leader*, there has been no mention in the paper of any Kuomintang participation in the Northern situation. Beginning with the issue of the *Leader* on April 25 when Mr. Weale took charge, he has been publishing a daily editorial set in large type wherein he has attempted to outline the politics of the Northern camp. While most of Mr. Weale's editorials have

been devoted to personal attacks on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, he has attempted to show that the Yen-Feng movement is a "territorial development... calculated to restore the North to its former position." On May 1, Mr. Weale, after a general discussion of the chaos which has allegedly resulted from Nanking's attempt to control the country, he declared, *"The program of North China is to interrupt the so-called revolutionary program, which is not revolutionary at all but merely exploitation in the interests of a particular group, and to substitute the ideals of the earlier stages of the Republic when the people had better security and far more happiness, as well as a chance to direct the great changes which must be worked out privately and tested in daily life before they can be erected into any system..."*

If it is correct to assume that Mr. Weale is speaking on behalf of General Yen Hsi-shan, and assuredly he must be because Mr. Weale was appointed editor shortly after Gen. Yen took over control of the paper, then the only conclusion that one may draw from Mr. Weale's declarations is that General Yen Hsi-shan is opposed to the Kuomintang. If this assumption is correct, then there is little possibility of the Left Wing, either alone or in combination with the Western Hills, or extreme-right wing in the Kuomintang to form an opposition government in Peiping. A still further indication of anti-Kuomintangism in the camp of Gen. Yen have been reports from Peiping that two well known Northern generals, formerly controllers of Kiangsu province, Sun Chuan-fang and Chi Hsieh-yuan, have both joined Gen. Yen. Gen. Sun Chuan-fang on April 28 sent out a notice to his former staff officers asking them to join him in Tientsin, while Gen. Chi-Hsieh-yuan has also established his headquarters in Tientsin and issued a circular announcing his assumption of office as "Pacification Commissioner of certain districts north of the Yangtsze."

Should the Kuomintang Left Wing and other estranged members of the party fail in their efforts to establish an opposition government in the North, it will considerably simplify the problem of the National Government and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking in the forthcoming campaign, the chief reason being that it will leave the North with nothing more substantial than a feudalistic military clique. If the long-drawn-out efforts in the North to develop a political program only result in the formation of a military government, it naturally will be most difficult for Yen and Feng to stick together. Nanking has been basing its hopes since the beginning on a split in the Northern camp, the Nationalist politicians feeling certain that any agreement between the two generals could only be of a temporary nature. These recent developments in the North apparently have been responsible for propaganda reports from Nanking to the effect that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may yet compose their differences on the basis of Feng's control of Shantung. It was Gen. Chiang's refusal to permit Feng to have control of Shantung that caused the original split, hence the suggestion that a reconciliation might be brought about by permitting Feng to move his troops into Shantung.

Yen's Seizure of Customs Funds

According to a report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on May 1, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan ordered his subordinate, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, garrison commander at Tientsin to detain all revenues from the Customs administration and the Salt Gabelle which previously had been transferred to the treasury of the Central Government. This order of Gen. Yen's covered all customs revenues above the 5 percent which is set aside for redemption of foreign loans. This announcement caused a considerable stir in Nanking as well as foreign banking circles at Shanghai due to the fact that Yen's action, if allowed to stand, will seriously affect the standing of domestic as well as foreign loans.

T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the National Government, issued a statement on May 2 severely condemning Yen's action, stating that the depreciated silver situation had made it necessary for the Government to draw on its reserves to meet foreign obligations, hence Yen's action was likely to have serious results. It was stated further that in the course of the negotiations with the Powers over the question of tariff autonomy that the Government had obligated itself to make preparations for taking care of unsecured and inadequately secured domestic and foreign obligations. Said Mr. Soong, "If the seizure of the additional duties (above 5 percent) at Tientsin, were to be permitted, a dangerous precedent would be established which would shatter China's domestic and foreign credit. . . . It is clearly the duty of the Government to use every means within its power to prevent this action and in so doing, it will have the sympathetic support of all who are interested in the welfare of the country."

THE BANDIT-COMMUNIST SITUATION

Hankow, April 28.—The town of Sientaochen, some 100 miles up the Han river, was captured by communists, reported to be 4,000 strong. Two Catholic priests of the St. Columban's Mission, were seized. Bishop Galvin of Hanyang has gone to Sientaochen to negotiate for the release of the missionaries.

Hongkong, April 30.—The Communist leaders, Chu and Mao have again retreated into the Nangan district where they have occupied Huayang. An attack on Huping was repulsed, but they are now moving on Lingping.

Shanghai, May 1.—Bandits in the vicinity of Lake Taihu in Kiangsu have been increasing despite the efforts of the military to suppress them. The Government has appointed Gen. Hu Tsu-yu with instructions to immediately launch an attack on the bandits.

Hongkong, May 1.—Bandits and communists have created a reign of terror in western Kwangsi province where burnings, lootings and massacres are the order of the day. All missionaries have evacuated and property of the Seventh Day Adventists and Christian Alliance has been burned.

Nanchang, May 2.—Gen. Lu Ti-pin, head of the Kiangsi provincial government, upon his return from Hankow where he conferred with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on bandit-communist suppression measures, announced that an inter-provincial defense system had been arranged covering Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien. It was reported that the bandit-communist forces under the leaders Chu and Mao had retreated from Huichang and were advancing on Suenwu. The city volunteer corps of 200 men at Yungmenling had retreated in order to avoid a conflict with the communists.

Swatow, May 2.—The Magistrate of Tahpu in Fukien province reported that 1,000 communists and bandits which were marching on the city had been met by the provincial troops and defeated.

Nanchang, May 4.—Gen. King Han-ting, commander of bandit suppression forces in Kiangsi, Gen. Lu Ti-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government, Gen. Chang Tsang-hui and Gen. Tien Ying, departed for Kanchow today where they will hold a conference with representatives from Kwangtung and Fukien on the question of eliminating banditry and communism in the three provinces.

Hongkong, May 4.—Telegrams from the Wuhwa district northwest of Swatow state that the town of Anlui was occupied by a force of 1,000 bandits, the bandits said to be in league with the Communist leaders Chu Teh and Mao Che-tung who are operating in southern Kiangsi.

(Continued on page 426)

A Chinese Reader at Large in Yankeeland

BY ART YUN

Things I Never Knew Till Now

That Shakespeare started the custom of calling porcelain, "China."

That the Chinese department of Columbia U. was inspired by a Chinese servant.

That there is a course in Government at Michigan U. where only Chinese students are enrolled.

That New York's only Chinese undertaker is said to be one of the most famous wits among his countrymen.

That Dr. Shu Ting Liu, who teaches mathematics at Colorado College, is the first Chinese woman instructor in an American college.

That the only Oriental curator in an American museum is a Japanese who has been holding his job for twenty years.

Always Broke

Chang Tso-lin, late Manchurian war lord, used to make his soldiers go to church every Sunday. The first Sunday the collection plate was passed, and Chang asked what it was for.

"To carry on God's work," he was told.

The second Sunday, on seeing the collection plate, he was asked the same question and received the same answer.

"Is this God always broke," he asked.

Told by Princess Der Ling in speech at University Club, Cleveland.

A New Angle on Chinese Students

"Nine times out of ten when you see a Chinese student you are gazing at a rich man's son," according to Bishop James E. Walsh of Kongmoon, in a number of *Commonweal*, bright weekly sheet for Catholic intelligentsia. We think the Bishop is kidding, but we won't argue. There are other things to hit—especially when he says in the *Catholic World* that the education of Chinese students in America ought to be censored.

The Bishop tells his American readers that the New China is practically run by returned students, and this makes it all the more important why Americans should see to it that none of her Chinese student wards here are indoctrinated with wild ideas. Uncle Sam might go further, he pleads, than merely selecting a list of approved schools that a Chinese student may enter. Conservative schools ought to separated from radical schools; in this wise, New China may be regimented into channels useful both to her and to America.

The only thing wrong with his Highness' suggestion is that practically every university in America, from Harvard and Columbia down, will have to be stricken off the approved list, for all have nursed at one time or another radical American thinkers. This leaves the way open for church schools—and that's what the Bishop wants: More Chinese students in Bible-inspired campuses. Why a plea for official censorship when more scholarships will do the job?

Chinese Censorship in Movies

Pennsylvania censors rule out all half-caste Chinese in pictures or scenes showing action in which miscegenation occurs with Chinese, The word, "Chink," is banned in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, but O. K.'ed in Maryland and Kansas. The word, "Chinaman," is barred in Ohio, but allowed in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Kansas.

Thus report Messrs. Pitkins and Marston in their new book, "The Art of Sound Pictures."

Formosan Babies at $1.50 Each

K. K. Kawakami, noted Nipponese publicist, was riding in a chair-car in Formosa when a coal car crashed into him. Result: two fractured ribs, several cuts, a bruised leg. It meant a month in a Formosan hospital—a two room suite where he lived with two nurses.

When he was not sipping Japanese soup or feasting on Formosan eggs, he was pondering a boost for American readers. It appeared recently in The *Atlantic Monthly* as "Formosa—Japan's Experiment."

Kawakami, figuratively speaking:

Ah, Formosa—the beautiful! That's an island for you! Other governments ought to take a leaf from Japan's work there. When we got it from China, it was hell. Today, it's a near paradise.

Under China, it was a hell-hole of insurgency, lawlessness, banditry, head-hunting. The Chinese were opium addicts. They used to beat and cheat the natives. The natives, on the other hand, were wild and savage.

Now look at Formosa today! The natives are tamed, their guns taken away. They have discarded the medicine man. The girls have stopped tattooing their cheeks and ears. We have established a net-work of hospitals. True, they are run at a loss, but they are worth it.

Formosan mothers can have babies at $1.50 each. In New York, one of my friends has to pay $1,000 to have one. Formosans can have their appendix cut for fifteen dollars. We invented the system of opium control. We license both the addict and the dealer—a plan original with us and nowhere else used. It has reduced the opium craze considerably.

The New Formosa is the gift of Count Goto, our civil governor from 1898 to 1906. To him we owe our success. Remember, I am not saying that we are not imperialistic. All colonization schemes are. Yet, considering the fact that we had no previous experience, we did a good job. Thank you.

Marvelous publicity!

What They Say

Anyone who believes that the removal of Chiang Kai-shek from control in China would ruin his plans underestimates the power, vitality and bigness of the ideals involved.—Roy W. Howard in *The Cleveland Press*.

The Chinese in New York, are easily more discreet, more dignified and more decent than Jews, Irish, or Italians.—Stephen Graham in "*New York Nights*."

Special privileges on the coast make the interior of China a economic vacuum.—Loius Fischer in *The Nation*.

When God conceived the world that was Poetry. He fashioned it and that was Sculpture. He colored it and that was Painting. He peopled it with human beings and that was the grand, divine and eternal Drama.—Percy Hammond in *Vanity Fair*.

Centuries of trade with Europe have brought nothing but stagnation to Asia, because Europe's thought is militant and politic.—J. R. Cromie in *Vancouver Sun*.

Chinese Politeness

"Educated Chinese and Siamese are delightfully interesting at large gatherings," say Mary Margaret McBride and Helen Josephy in a new book, "Paris Is a Woman's Town." They are advising fellow American off for a good time in gay Paree. Miss McBride is a graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism, which sponsored the Yenching sister school. The authors continue:

But don't shock their sense of formality or try levity on them. Consider their acquaintance in the light of special education and you will benefit. They are pitifully grateful for simple courtesy, so be kind to those you meet and never fear that they may take advantage of it.

Such advice is no compliment to the Chinese—especially the phrase "Pitifully grateful." Do the Chinese in Paris give such a flavor? Yet the attitude reflects one not uncommon among many Americans who have been victims of Chinese over-politeness. In America, with its hodge-podge of citizens, there is certainly such a thing as discrimination in the practice of courtesy.

An Anatomy on the Missionary

For years the "*American Mercury*" devoted itself to attacking pedantry and pretense on the American scene. It touched nothing foreign. In a recent issue, however, it broke the rule. Apparently the American scene has been exhausted. It printed an article, "Saving Souls in Japan," by Oland D. Russell, former news editor of "*Japan Avertiser*," now on the New York *World*."

Mr. Russell laughs at missionary efforts. He asks, "Who are the missionaries?" and answers:

In the main, they are Middle Westerners of farm or small town antecedents. Stirred in youth by the vast yearning of prairie people to get away from the Bible flats, and healed by occasional sermons on the romantic work of the church in foreign parts, they naturally cast their eyes upon missionary endeavor as a career. It plainly opened the way to a place of envy and esteem in the eyes of the community, and at the same time answered adolescent manifestations of the religious instinct. After a so-called education at some Fundamentalist seminary, all that was needed was a little wire-pulling and in no time they found themselves standing wide-eyed at the steamer rail, a Bible on the hip, bearing down on majestic Fujiyama.

Those who know H. L. Mencken—Dr. Hu Shih is his prototype in China—and his mouthpiece know, with what

fun and enthusiasm, he has been heaping verbal insults at the men of the cloth and their followers during the past ten years. That Mencken has a right to enjoy himself no one will deny after reading his brilliant and latest book, "Treatise on the Gods." To Mencken "Religion is a curse to the human race, even when it is relatively mild and decent." Russell ends his report by reciting a tale of "the shortest stay any missionary has ever enjoyed in Japan". It's a wow—the tale.

Mei Lan-fang on Broadway

If anybody thinks that Mei Lan-fang was the event of the New York theatrical season, he is mistaken. The honor would have been Mei's, had not Marc Connelly's Green Pastures turned up. The Connelly play has shook New York to such an extent, that critics went out of adjectives to praise the piece. It has been acclaimed the greatest play Broadway has seen in ten years. Mr. Mei's triumph is thus slightly dimmed. Only two critics, as as far I know, took shots at the Grand Abbott: Robert C. Benchley in *"The New Yorker"* and George Jean Nathan in *"Judge."* Benchley heaped satiric fun, while Nathan whistled at the critics who praised so outlandishly at something. according to Nathan, they did not understand.

Those Chinatown Authors

Have you ever heard of Hugh Wiley? He is one of two authors who "make" *Saturday Evening Post* and *Colliers'* with stories of Chinatown life. The other is Earl Derr Biggers, creator of Charlie Chan, a Chinese detective. Biggers is favorable to Chinese, but Wiley!

In a recent *Colliers'*, Wiley tells the tale of "Chinaman's Chance." He picks on the Chinatown in Frisco where he lives, have detectives effect a raid, pilots his readers through trap-doors, underground dens, gambling rooms—in short, presents a murder mystery over a Chinese seal, in which Kuomintang, tongs, and what not are made to lend a sinister atmosphere.

Collier's has over two million readers.

Hugh Wiley, as shown by his book, "Manchu Blood." knows enough of surface Chinatown to make his unfavorable. He follows two rules.

First, he starts by leading his reader to believe that Chinese are good and honest, but, in the end, by a sudden O'Henry twist, he shows them up to be tricky, deceitful, Second, he fills the mouths of his characters with ornate, long-winded philosophical phrases in the so-called Chinese manner.

In this way, the unknowing reader accepts and applauds his "revelation" of the Chinese. And that is how he has built up his prestige as a character portrayer. He specializes on Chinese and Negroes.

One story Hugh Wiley writes and gets published in *Collier's* or *Saturday Evening Post*, with their million readers, kills all the good done by groups working towards building up of harmony between Chinese and Americans.

New York, April 17, 1930.

Representative of Chinese Capitalists Proceeds to Geneva

Wu Ching-tai, the representative of the Chinese employers and capitalists at the Fourteenth Conference of the International Labor League in Geneva, departed from Shanghai May 3 by the s. s. *Angers*. After finishing his business at Geneva, Mr. Wu will proceed to Brussels to attend the International Labor Holiday Discussion Conference. Later he will study the cement industry in various parts of Europe. Sun Wei-han, advisor to Mr. Wu, who is now in Europe studying the cotton industry, will meet him at Geneva.

Chinese Police Arrest 130 Gamblers in Fashionable Residence

Some 130 men and women gamblers, mostly from wealthy Chinese families, were arrested in the early hours of May 2 during a raid on a house on Connaught Road in Chinese territory by members of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

The house had been known as a gambling place for some time, but owing to the well-arranged system of lights and alarms, as well as triple iron gates through which patrons had to pass, the police were unable to enter and catch the gamblers. It fell to the lot of a woman detective to effect the raid. Dressed in fashionable clothes and riding in a large motor car, she went to the house and was immediately admitted. As she passed through the gates a squad of detectives rushed in and succeeded in making their way to the house in which the gambling was in progress.

General Chiang Kai-shek in Central China

BY C. T. LIANG

Wu-Han once more witnessed, at the end of the last month when Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai-shek arrived on the afternoon of the 24th, the most imposing scenes that have occurred for many months, reminiscent in some ways of the old days of 1927 when the Nationalist Army reached the Yang tsze.

Days before the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, the local authorities bestirred themselves to prepare a hearty welcome. Thus in the beginning of April last, slogan sheets voicing the wholehearted support or welcome of the local population to the Commander-in-Chief made their appearance in the twin cities, little dreaming that General Ho Yin-ching, Director of the Provisional Headquarters at Wuhan, would precede him in the upriver trip. But the local authorities were not to be discouraged by their initial disappointment. As soon as the news of the Commander-in-Chief's departure on the 22nd ultimo reached here, the local authorities renewed their welcoming activities and gathered at the Hankow wharf to receive the Commander-in-Chief on the evening of the 23rd and again in the morning of the 25th when their efforts were duly rewarded.

The Commander-in-Chief's presence ushered in an era of unprecedented activity all around. Immediately after his arrival he called a military meeting of the local commanders available while General Ho Chien, Yang Hu-chen, Hsiao Tze-tsu and Lu Ti-ping received summonses to appear. On the morrow, a welcome meeting was staged under the auspices of the local dignitaries in Tiehma-chang, Wuchang, where all public bodies, including schools of all grades, were instructed to suspend their regular functions in order to be present at the meeting. Needless to say, the meeting was a big success, to all intents and purposes, which can only find a proper equal in the gala days of 1927.

But General Chiang was a busy man. No sooner did he set foot again on Hankow soil then he entrained for the Ping-Han front. He made short stops at Sinyang, Choshan and Leiho and inspected the defence troops, of which General Chao Kuan-tao's division received the most praise. General Chiang returned to Hankow in the evening of the 27th. He spent one more day here, receiving callers, reviewing the Hupeh Military Academy cadets, speaking at public functions and holding military meetings with all Central China Commanders, including those recently arrived. He left for Nanking on the 29th, his departure being followed shortly by the various commanders who collected here for the special purpose of welcoming him.

It may be recalled that about a month ago the Siangfan front suffered an invasion by irregulars or plain-clothes men from the Northern Coalition Army. This was promptly followed up by a more systematic onslaught on the Nanyang front by "grey" units acting in concert with the Northern Coalition Army. but quiet intervened presently afterwards. General Chiang's presence at this center, however, seemed to be a signal for fighting to break out again, now at Leiho near the Ping-Han front. Consequent to this, fresh troop movements are again in evidence and all cars on the Ping-Han line are being commandeered for transporting them to the Honan front. This probably explains the reason why the local authorities continue enforcing martial law and subjecting all passers-by at important points to bodily searches. In view of the current disclosure made by Colonel Li Tong to the effect that the Soviet has allocated $6,000,000 to Ho Lung and his communist associates to creat disturbances in the province, there is little wonder that the authorities should take preventive measures to make Wuhan safe for the Government forces who are staking their all at the various fronts. The recent consultations between Generals Ho Chen-Chun, commander of the Third Route Army Corps, and Hsia Tao-yin, Garrison-Commander of Hupeh, relating to questions of local safety, also lend color to this.

Although the local authorities remain reticent on military matters, they appear to be playing a wise game of watchful waiting. They are rather outspoken on this issue, for, according to them, what they need is time. The longer they can defend the various borders against enemy attacks, the more time there will be for dissensions to arise in the rival camp, so they calcalate. But in the meantime they will guard the three Hupeh fronts, namely the Siangfan, Tsaoyang and Wushengkuan fronts, at all cost. Should the military tide fortunately turn in their favor, they may advance into Chengchow first to cut the Northern Coalition Armies.

Hankow, May 4, 1930.

Convention for the Rendition of Weihaiwei

His Excellency, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

Desiring that the territory of Weihaiwei leased by China to His Britannic Majesty under the Convention of the 1st July 1898, should be restored in full sovereignty to China, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

The territory of Weihaiwei, as delimited by the boundary stones fixed by the boundary Commission of 1899-1901, comprising a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coastline of the Bay of Weihaiwei and including Liukungtao and all other islands in tht Bay of Weihaiwei, is hereby returned by His Britannic Majesty to the Republic of China.

Article II

The Convention for the lease of Weihaiwei, concluded on the 1st July 1898, is hereby abrogated.

Article III

The British garrison now stationed in the territory of Weihaiwei, including Liukungtao, shall be withdrawn within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention.

Article IV

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will hand over to the National Government of the Republic of China such archives, registers, title deeds and other documents in the possession of the British Administration in Weihaiwei as may be useful for the transfer of the administration, as well as those that may be useful for the subsequent administration of the territory by the National Government.

Article V

The Government of the United Kingdom will present to the National Government of the Republic of China all lands and buildings in the territory of Weihaiwei belonging to the first-named government.

Article VI

The Government of the United Kingdom will hand over to the National Government of the Republic of China, without compensation, all works and purchases, including the steam launch "Gallia", made under the special levy in respect of the Victory Pier and the Wukou Improvement Scheme.

Article VII

The Government of the United Kingdom will present to the National Government of the Republic of China the Chefoo-Weihaiwei cable and the Government stores, including those detailed in Annex I.

Article VIII

The Government of the United Kingdom will hand over to the National Government of the Republic of China free of charge the Civil Hospitals at Port Edward and Wenchuantang, including land and buildings and present equipment.

Article IX

The Government of the United Kingdom will return to the National Government of the Republic of China all land previously owned by the Chinese Government on Liukungtao, together with the buildings thereon, and will further hand over all the land subsequently acquired by purchase and all Crown leases in respect of sites on that island with the reversionary interest in the buildings on the land so leased.

Article X

The transfer of the Administration of Weihaiwei and the transfer of public properties in the said territory, as well as of other matters under the present Convention, shall take place on the day of the coming into force of the said Convention.

Article XI

When the National Government of the Republic of China assumes the administration of the territory of Weihaiwei after rendition the existing regulations, including land and house tax, sanitary and building regulations, and policing will as far as possible be maintained.

Article XII

All documents of title to land, deeds of conveyance and mortgage and *Chinchao* under the British Weihaiwei Waste Land Ordinance No. 6 of 1919, issued to Chinese owners by the British Administration of Weihaiwei in the form prescribed within the territory of Weihaiwei, shall, subject to the terms contained therein, be recognized as being of the same validity as during the British administration, unless the documents of title are contrary to Chinese law making revision or issue of additional documents of title necessary.

Article XIII

All documents of title to land issued to persons other than Chinese by the British Administration of Weihaiwei in the prescribed form shall be exchanged for Chinese deeds of perpetual lease in the same form as those recently issued by the Chinese authorities to foreign lot holders in the former British Concession at Chinkiang, a registration fee of $1.00 per mow being charged.

All leases issued by the British Administration of Weihaiwei will be recognised by the National Government of the Republic of China.

If the National Government of the Republic of China should decide to close the port of Weihaiwei to foreign residence and trade, with a view to utilising it exclusively as a naval base, the interests of the foreign property owners and lease holders will be bought out at a fair compensation to be agreed upon between the Governments of China and the United Kingdom who will appoint a joint commission for determining the amount of this compensation in each case.

Article XIV

The National Government of the Republic of China will maintain the existing public services employing such staff as it may select, including particularly the telephone service on the mainland and connection with the island and the telegraph service between Weihaiwei mainland and island and Chefoo.

Article XV

All decisions of the British Weihaiwei High Court or magistrates' courts pronounced before rendition shall be considered after rendition to have the same force and effect as if they were decisions rendered by Chinese Courts of Justice.

Article XVI

The National Government of the Republic of China will, unless and until they decide to close the port of Weihaiwei and reserve it exclusively as a naval base, maintain it as an area for international residence and trade, including within such area all places in which foreign property owners and lease-holders are at present located.

Article XVII

Pending the enactment and general application of the laws regulating the system of local self-government in China, the Chinese local authorities will ascertain the views of the foreign residents at Weihaiwei in such municipal matters as may directly affect their welfare and interests.

Article XVIII

The National Government of the Republic of China will, unless and until they decide to close the port of Weihaiwei and reserve it exclusively as a naval base, lease to the Government of the United Kingdom free of charge

for a period of 30 years, with option of renewal by the holders, certain land and buildings in the territory of Weihaiwei, as detailed in Annex II. for the requirements of the British Consulate and the public interests of the residents.

Article XIX

Existing aids to navigation, i. e., light-houses, mark-buoys, storm signals, etc., shall be transferred to the National Government of the Republic of China free of charge, and shall be maintained in the future by the competent Chinese authorities, who shall administer the harbour in the same way as at the open ports of China.

Article XX

The present Convention shall be ratified, and ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Nanking on or before the first day of October, 1930, which is the first day of the tenth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

It shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Nanking this eighteenth day of the fourth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the eighteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON

Annex I

Stores to be handed over to the Chinese authorities include the following:

Part of furniture in offices and houses.
Telegraph cable (island and mainland).
S.L. "*Alexandra*", two boats.
All lamps and posts in streets and stores for lamps which belong to the Administration of Weihaiwei.
Sanitary carts, mules and equipment.
Fire Engine.
Telephones, poles, insulators, wire and exchange.
Police uniforms (in use and in store).
Various police stores.
Cycles.
Rifles, etc. (in use by police) with ammunition.
Telephone cable (island and mainland).

Annex II

List of the Land and Buildings in the territory of Weihaiwei to be Leased by the National Government of the Republic of China to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The senior district officer's house, grounds and stables are to be leased for use as a consular residence and the non-commissioned officers' mess and grounds for use as consular offices.

The two foreign cemeteries, one in Port Edward and one in Liukungtao.

Block "A" of the former barracks is to be loaned for use as a British Club, provided, however, that, in case the said club should cease to exist, the building shall revert to the National Government of the Republic of China without compensation.

As regards the piece of waste land known as the parade grounds, it is agreed that it shall continue to be used as at present as an international recreation ground and golf course unless it is required for public purposes, including port development, in which case the Chinese Administration undertakes first to provide in lieu an equally suitable recreation ground and golf course elsewhere.

A map showing the land and buildings above referred to, with the exception of the civil cemetery on Liukungtao, is attached.

AGREEMENT

The Undersigned having been duly authorized by their respective Governments have agreed as follows:

Article I

The National Government of the Republic of China will loan to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a sanatorium and summer resort for the use of His Britannic Majesty's Navy a certain number of buildings and facilities, as detailed in the Annex attached hereto, on the island of Liukungtao in the Bay of Weihaiwei for a period of ten years, with the option of renewal on the same terms by agreement or on such other terms as may be agreed upon between the two Governments. Upon the termination of the period of the loan all the land and buildings shall revert to the National Government.

Article II

The National Government of the Republic of China will as far as possible maintain efficiently the existing system of municipal services on Liukungtao (i. e., roads, wharves, police, sanitation and lighting), conserve the existing forests, permit no brothels, permit the sale of no liquors or intoxicants except in licensed premises, and maintain the present regulations as regards cultivation. The National Government undertakes that, in the event of the sale, or grant of leases, of Government land or buildings on Liukungtao, such conveyances or leases shall contain a clause enforcing the observance of the above mentioned stipulations.

Article III

(1) His Britannic Majesty's Ships and auxiliaries visiting Liukungtao and its waters during the months of April to October, inclusive, will be accorded the use, after the Chinese Navy, of that portion of the anchorage that has been dredged by His Britannic Majesty's Navy. Nevertheless, in the event of war involving either His Britannic Majesty or the Chinese Republic, His Britannic Majesty's Ships or auxiliaries shall withdraw from Liukungtao waters, in accordance with Interational usage.

(2) Ships of His Britannic Majesty's Navy will be accorded the privilege of towing targets from the aforementioned anchorage to the sea, reasonable care being taken to avoid damage to fishing nets.

(3) During the period of the loan to the Government of the United Kingdom of a certain number of buildings and facilities on Liukungtao, as stated in Article I of the present Agreement, His Britannic Majesty's Navy will be accorded the privilege of landing men for drill or rifle practice on Liukungtao after obtaining permission from the Chinese authorities, which will be given on application, to be renewed yearly. In the event of local disturbances occurring, such privileges may be temporarily foregone on representations being made by the local authorities.

Article IV

The importing, storing, shipping and transshipping at Weihaiwei of stores of all kinds for the purposes of His Britannic Majesty's Navy will be permitted according to the usage of the ports open to foreign trade. The Government of the United Kingdom will not store arms or ammunition on Liukungtao.

Article V

Existing buoys and moorings that have been laid by His Britannic Majesty's Navy in Weihaiwei waters shall be transferred, free of charge, to and maintained by the National Government of the Republic of China for the use of His Britannic Majesty's Navy after the Chinese Navy. All these buoys and moorings, however, may be removed from time to time as the Chinese naval or harbour authorities may deem expedient.

Article VI

The present Agreement shall be ratified, and ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Nanking on or before the first day of October, 1930, which is the first day of the tenth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

It shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Nanking this eighteenth day of the fourth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the eighteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG
For the National Government of

(Continued on page 425)

Full Text of Agreement Concluded Between Japan and China

THE Government of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China have, through their respective representatives, agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I

The Japanese and the Chinese Governments agree that all matters relating to rates of duty on the import and export of articles, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in the territories of Japan and the territories of China shall be regulated exclusively by the laws of Japan and of China respectively.

Article II

The Governments of Japan and of China shall reciprocally grant to each other and to the nationals of the other country, in customs duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, applied to the import and export of articles, and in tonnage dues, as well as in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded or to be accorded to its own nationals or to the Government and nationals of any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, in import duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded or to be accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan or of China and exported to the territories of the other shall receive, in export duties, drawbacks and transit dues and all other similar internal charges, and in all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favorable than that accorded or to be accorded to the like articles produced or manufactured in the same territories and exported to any other foreign country.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith vessels of Japan and of China shall each receive in the territories of the other treatment not less favorable than that accorded or to be accorded to the vessels of any other foreign country.

Article III

The stipulations contained in the foregoing Articles as well as in the exchanged Notes annexed to the present Agreement shall be incorporated in, and form part of, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to be negotiated and concluded as soon as possible between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China.

Article IV

The Japanese, Chinese and English texts of this Agreement have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

Article V

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the tenth day following the date of the signature thereof.

Done in duplicate at the city of Nanking, this 6th day of the 5th month of the 5th year of Showa, corresponding to the 6th day of the 5th month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

M. SHIGEMITSU,
Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China

CHENGTING T. WANG,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China.

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the National Government of the Republic of China.

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to the Agreement which we signed today I have the honor to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government:

1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates; and

2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

M. SHIGEMITSU.

Part I

No. of Item.	Description of Articles.	Nos. in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929.
1	Customs Goods	1 to 10, 12 to 14, 22 to 24, 26 to 32, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 47, *51*, 53, 58, 59.
2	Fishery and Sea Products	196, to 199, 202, *205*, 206, *213*, 216, *217*, *218*, 231.
3	Wheat Flour	*280*.
4	Miscellaneous Goods	*302*, 567, 568, 603 to 605 *(a)*, 662, *647*, *652*, *(b)* 666 (b), 677 (c), *685*, 706, *709 (f)*, *709 (g)*, 710, 715.

The numbers which appear in Part I of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929, with the exception of the following numbers which cover only such articles as are enumerated thereunder:

652 (b). Rubber Shoes and Boots, as also Foot-gear made wholly or partly of Rubber.
666 (b). Clocks and Movements assembled as a Unit, Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per doz.
677 (c). Hats and Caps, of Felt made with other materials than Beaver or Hair, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
706. Thermostatic Containers and Parts thereof, Value not over Hk. Tls. 15 per doz.
709 (f). Electrical Machinery and Parts thereof.
710. Toys and Games.
715. Vehicles: Velocipedes (e.g., Bicycles etc.), not otherwise enumerated. Value not over Hk. Tls. 40 per piece.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Part I of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the aforesaid Tariff, it being understood that, as regards the rates of duty on articles covered by the numbers not underlined, the Chinese Government reserves the right to increase the rates specified above by not more than two and a half per cent. ad valorem. In the case of specific rates of duty, the increase above provided for will be based either uniformly upon the original duty paying value by which the rates in the aforesaid Tariff were determined or uniformly upon the duty paying value which was adopted by the Tariff Valuation Commission in 1928.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to levy an excise on imported Cotton Yarn (No. 51) in addition to the Customs Import Duty.

Part II

No. of Item.	Description of Articles.	Nos. in existing Japanese Import Tariff.
1	Grass Cloth	299. 5, (over 48 centimetres) (in width excepted) C-1, a-1 to a-4, C-2, a-1 to a-4.
2	Silk Piece Goods	303. 3. A, a, b.
3	Embroidered Tissues..	308 (Hand-work only).

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers which appear in Part II of this Schedule indicate the same articles as are mentioned under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force.

The rates of duty on articles mentioned in Item 1 in Part II of this Schedule shall remain the same as those stated under the corresponding numbers in the Japanese Import Tariff at present in force, and the rates of duty on articles mentioned in Items 2 and 3 in Part II of this Schedule shall be thirty per cent. less than those now levied under the Law relating to Import Duties on Luxuries and Similar Articles.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C. (1930).

Mr. M. Shigemitsu,
Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"With reference to the Agreement which we signed today I have the honor to state that it is the understanding of the Japanese Government.

"1. That, beginning from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Chinese Government will maintain for a period of three years the rates of duty leviable under Items 1, 2 and 3 in Part I of the Schedule attached hereto, and will also maintain for a period of one year the rates of duty leviable under Item 4 in Part I of the said Schedule, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the respective periods on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of Japan and imported into the territories of China, subject, however, to the reservation made in the said Schedule by the Chinese Government concerning the increase of rates: and

"2. That the Japanese Government will maintain for a period of three years from the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Agreement, the rates of duty leviable under the three Items in Part II of the Schedule attached hereto, as the maximum rates of Import Duty leviable during the said period on articles falling within such Items produced or manufactured in the territories of China and imported into the territories of Japan.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the foregoing understanding."

I have the honour to confirm, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that the foregoing understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Nanking, May 6th 19th Year R. C. (1930).

Mr. M. Shigemitsu,
Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to comfirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Customs Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China.

I have the honor to acknowledge ther eceipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"With reference to the Agreement signed this day between China and Japan, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, my understanding that on the expiration of four months after the coming into force of the said Agreement, the reduced rates of the Chinese Customs Tariff heretofore leviable on articles imported or exported across the land frontiers between China and Japan will be abolished and the Customs Tariff without reduction will apply to such articles."

I have the honor to confirm, on behalf of the Japanese Government, that the above understanding is correct.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

M. SHIGEMITSU.

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the National Government of the Republic of China,

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our nogotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

M. SHIGEMITSU.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R. C. (1930).

Mr. M. Shigemitsu,
Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China.

Nanking, May 6th, 5 Showa (1930).

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to remind Your Excellency that in the course of our negotiations regarding the Customs Tariff question, it was stated that the Chinese Government entertained the intention of abolishing as soon as possible all such taxes and charges detrimental to the promotion of trade in China as likin, native customs duties, coast-trade duty and transit dues and other like charges.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government with a view to carrying into effect the aforesaid intention of the Chinese Government."

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to abolish as soon and as far as possible all such duties and charges as are mentioned in your Note under acknowledgment.

The Chinese Government has already issued a Mandate ordering the abolition of likin as from the 10th of October, 1930, and instructed the Minister of Finance to take all necessary measures for carrying this order into effect.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

M. SHIGEMITSU.

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the National Government of the Republic of China.

Nanking, May 6th, 19th Year R.C. (1930).

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or

(Continued on page 425)

Young Men Can't Evade the Responsibility

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Sir—It is strange enough that most of us Chinese have recently paid no attention to the problem of national salvation while almost every Hindu, with the exception of the ultra-conservative, has passionately supported Gandhi's campaign of "civil disobedience." It is still more strange that during the time when troubles *ab-extra* will bring China to the precipice of ruin, a great majority of Chinese, not excluding the ruling class, are indifferent to her impending doom.

According to the remarks of Dr. Gibbons, the situation of Manchuria is a "second Balkan situation." That is to say, Manchuria proves to be a bone of contention among the Powers, vying with one another for supremacy in the Far East. The present Sino-Russian conflict, as pointed out by casual observers, is just a scene of a play, and the conflict will become more serious in the near future and will culminate in another world war.

The Sino-Russian problem is, beyond any doubt, of nation-wide importance, as well as, of world-wide interest. The leaders of the National Government, strange to relate, dismiss it with a cursory mention, and put its solution in the hands of the Mukden Warlord, as if it were of mere local character (The Nanking Government, besides discussing this matter, for form's sake, in the regular meetings, has done almost nothing to ease the strained relations of the two countries).

There are two other problems, which are equally important and demand also immediate attention. First, the communistic activities have for the present been widely spread in South China. Many cities of both stragetic and economic importance, in the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh, have successively been trampled upon by the Communists, who are instigated and materially aided by the Third Internationale. Second, Nepal, in carrying out the will of her master, has made repeated attempts to invade Sinkiang. If strong protests are not made to the British Empire, and if a *modus vivendi* is not soon worked out, Sinkiang will not be a part of Chinese territory after a few years.

These imminent dangers, however, fail to stimulate the military leaders, the real authorities, to patriotic action. They seem to be ignorant of what is happening in and out of China. They are, in fact, indifferent to the calamities that are falling on China. For if the contrary is the case, they will surely devote their time and energy to develop native industries, to facilitate educational opportunities, to improve communications, to disband the superfluous soldiers, etc. Facts have time and again proved to us that they lay aside all these constructive measures and devote themselves to destructive civil strife. To mention nothing of the past, the consolidated forces, under the leadership of Feng, Yen and Li, at present wage a war against Gen. Chiang. Each side cries down the other as a reactionery or counter-revolutionary. Which side is right from the viewpoint of the nationalist revolution, we are not in a position to say; but one thing is certain that both sides are to blame for giving no heed to the crisis in China.

Fellow comrades, be torch-bearers at this critical hour and have the "numb" government and the "dormant" masses awakened to the national cause. Although it is no easy task, yet it has to be done, for this responsibility must not be evaded by us young men.

Changchow, April 24, 1930. FRANCIS CHEN.

Fifty Million Church Members in the United States

The annual (1929) census of church membership in the United States made by the *Christian Herald*, as reported by the *United Press*, states that the total membership of all churches in the United States was found to stand at 50,006,000 persons as compared with 49,706,470 persons for the previous period under survey. This was for 29 church denominations. The survey showed that the number of churches had decreased slightly.

For the first time since the Civil War, the Methodist Episcopal Church showed a loss of 25,000 members. The Baptists gained 53,000 members as against a gain of 300,000 members for 1928. The Catholics gained 77,000 as againat 360,000 for the previous year.

Relative Merits of Politicians and Ricsha Men

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Sir.—Your editorial article on the honesty of Chinese ricsha coolies would possibly lead a hasty reader to think that our brethren, the ricsha men, are the best citizens of China, just as the unprincipled politicians are the worst. There is lots of truth in this. Our ricsha friend certainly represents the best manhood in degenerated China, in that he earns his living honestly, fights bravely when he cannot avoid it, swears in more decent language than the militarist in anger, and in general possesses a keen sense of humor which is wanting in the politicians and mandarins. In spite of his unhealthy profession he is much better built and more handsome than the good for nothing sons of officials who loaf in Foochow Road (quarter of public prostitutes in Shanghai), and with his more manly voice would make a better orator than the professional agitators. The report quoted in the *Review* justly commented on the courage of the ricsha coolie. If I were to organize a political parade I would try to get as many of them as possible instead of hiring loafers in the street to make "dare to die corps" who are always the first to run away. Frankly I much prefer ricsha pullers as city mayors and district magistrates to the regular politicians who have lost all the virtues of old China and have acquired all the vices of modern life.

However it will be neither correct nor just to think that the ricsha men are the only class of people which contradicts the general belief that Chinese traditional morality is going to the dogs. If we examine Chinese society analytically we would find that the moral foundation of the nation is still essentially sound. The peasant population is jealously guarding the traditions of old times; the commercial class are in general conscientious people. The only black spot to-day just as it always has been is the class of people who call themselves the "educated class", who become government officials some of the time and loaf most of the time. These social parasites have misgoverned China for the last thousand years and are desperately struggling to hold their traditional place in Chinese society through politics, yellow journalism, opium smuggling, and opposition to progress in general. Being parasites, of course they lack initiative; desperate, hence cruel; idle, therefore cowardly. They are unscrupulously conspicuous, and constitute an abominable shame on the Chinese nation. It is therefore most regrettable that many foreigners, among whom the notorious Dr. Legendre, the author of "Modern Chinese Civilization", should take Chinese politicians as representative of oriental culture. In fact they constitute only a small minority in number (there are undoubtedly less politicians than ricsha men), and are the least Chinese of all Chinese in character. There are "crooks" and cowards in every country, why must they, and not the good natured farmer, or the industrious merchant, or our friend the ricsha puller, be chosen to represent our civilization?

FREDERICK HUNG.

Lyons, France, April 14, 1930.

Mei Lan-fang Receives Ovation in San Francisco

A recent *United Press* message from San Francisco stated that the Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, after a triumphal tour in the Eastern states had arrived in that city. The actor was escorted to the Tivoli Theatre and was given honors similar to those accorded the greatest native and foreign actors. Mayor Rolph presented Mr. Mei with keys to the city.

A later message stated that such enormous crowds were being drawn to Mr. Mei's performances in San Francisco that it had been found necessary to make arrangements whereby the performances would be removed from the Liberty Theater, in Chinatown, to the Capital Theater in the heart of the San Francisco theater district. He continued at work despite an attack of influenza.

Ernest K. Moy, a Chinese newspaper man in New York, has compiled a 40-page brochure of extracts from New York newspapers, all of which are highly laudatory of Mei Lan-fang's performance in that city.

Shall East and West Ever Meet?

BY D. F. MIAO

RECENTLY there arrived in China an Oriental Study Expedition of American students from Pomona College, Claremont, California. Unlike the arrival of movie stars, the coming of this little group of about ten students received no hearty welcome of the public; unlike the landing of foreign troops, however, their visit has in fact helped to promote good feeling instead of antipathy among the rising generation of China. Perhaps no public reception of any kind has been held to welcome this little group from the other coast of the Pacific; no thrilling news about their mission has ever appeared in the newspaper. Yet what does their visit signify, or, in other words, what are the merits of their undertaking? And what, in a larger sense, could we expect them to show the world?

Understanding the East

As the name of this little group of students suggests, they came to make a study of the Orient, which, being unknown to the world for centuries and centuries, has often been looked upon as a land of mystery. A great many Occidentals, even nowadays, are still ignorant of the Oriental people, their customs and their modes of living, not to say their history and civilization. Thousands and thousands of tourists have indeed come to the East, but mere glimpses would not lead them to understanding. The only information about the East is chiefly obtained through the researches of but few western scholars and explorers, who, with the assistance of the natives, have devoted themselves to the study of Oriental civilization. This, we might say, is the main source from which the Occident might get a true conception of the East, thus enabling them to approach nearer and nearer toward understanding the land of age-long civilization. Yet, to see is to believe; to observe is to understand. Without getting into close contact with each other, understanding is slow and difficult, though not altogether impossible. The world has now come to the point of a mutual understanding among its peoples, without which, as it has often been the case, its very peace will be at stake.

East—the Focus of The World

Until about a hundred years ago, the East was but slightly known to the rest of the world. Since, however, the time when the Europeans first came to find new markets in the East, the Oriental problem has become so complicated that the interests of nearly all nations are concerned.

Japan in about half a century has effected wonderful reforms and has risen to a world power. China, since her contact with the West in which she suffered serious losses, is now rapidly throwing off the burdensome yoke of the past, and is trying to win back her former prestige. She has struggled to effect the unification of the country, and to make a just claim for the restoration of lost rights. Everywhere in Asia—in China, in India, and in Turkey—the rise of Nationalism as a challenge to the Imperialism of the world powers has assumed great acceleration during the last decade. The powers, on the other hand, instead of shaking fists in the eyes of the Orientals, now begin to realize the need of co-operation rather than of domination. The people of the East, in short, can no longer be misunderstood as "sick men."

West vs. East

What then, if any, is the difference between the East and the West? Roughly speaking, the West is more advanced in Materialism, while the East is in Spirituality, though the statement is apparently debatable. The West has undoubtedly good reasons to be proud of a material civilization, wherein the East is yet in a stage of infancy. Yet, before the advent of the age of scientific discoveries, about three centuries ago, science was as unknown to the West as it was to the East; and new doctrines were looked upon as heresy under the gauntlet of the old superstitions that adhered to the religion of that day. The history of scientific development, therefore, has covered but a short period in the procession of the vanished centuries. In the light of these considerations, it is absolutely groundless to form the assumption that the East will not be able to overtake the West and that it will remain backward in material development. Aside from the case of Japan, there are clear evidences that the East is now gradually approaching toward the West most strikingly in the direction of material development. We are not in a position to discuss the merits of Oriental civilization, but, without committing ourselves to a gross mistake, we can at least say that it is equally as necessary for the harmony of the world that the West should know Oriental civilization and culture as it is for the East to come to an understanding of Occidental ways. The amalgamation of the Eastern and Western civilizations is bound to come, though the result of the confluence of these two mighty streams it is hard to forecast.

Realization Needed

Could the West, then, have a better understanding of the East by keeping themselves aloof and assuming superiorty in civilization? The answer is not far to seek. For the world to come together, people of whatever race and nationality must, above all else, realize that prejudice and bigotry must necessarily give way to openmindedness and tolerance, without which, as we have often seen in history, misunderstanding is the natural consequence, and catastrophe oftentimes the due penalty. Suffice it to say had the Manchu rulers of the former Chinese Empire understood the West a little better, they would not have treated the latter as barbarians, and come into bitter conflict with them. The country might, as in the case of Japan, have been peacefully opened to the world and in course of time, might have long ago learned to adopt western civilization, thus enabling her to keep pace with the West in the direction of material or economic development.

It has, however, been generally observed that East and West have not as yet reached a fair degree of understanding, and that, with the exodus to the West of a great number of students every year, the East has in fact learned more, though not all about the west than the west has as yet learned of the East. How then could we expect to see the twain meet, if one of them remains more or less ignorant of the other? Genuine realization is needed: that the world can no longer stand separated as it has in the past; it must come to the point of mutual understanding among the nations and of a more perfect union in the future. It is, therefore, necessary for both the East and the West to approach in the direction of learning from each other. Let our strong men from 'the ends of the Earth' meet oftener for clearer understanding until indeed there shall be 'neither East, nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth'.

Soochow University, April 24, 1930.

Trade Unions in Canton

(Nankai Statistical Service)

Trade Unions in the Municipality of Canton were started in 1920, during which year three trade unions were organized. They increased rapidly in number in the following year, especially after the establishment of the National Government in 1925.

Table 1 below gives the statistics on trade unions compiled by the Former Department of Peasantry and Labor of Kwangtung. From this table, it may be observed that the total number of trade unions in Canton in 1927 was 287, with 556,677 members, representing 87% of the total number of trade union members in Kwangtung Province. Of these 287 trade unions, only 212 with 365,527 members had been registered with the Municipality. Of these 212 unions 169 were, after the Communist unheaval at Canton on November 10, 1927, dissolved or stopped from activity by the Municipality on the ground that they cooperated with the Communists or were under suspicion of so doing.

In the same table the 287 unions in the Municipality of Canton in 1927 are classified according to occupations. From this table it may be seen that 160,168 union members, or 29 percent of the total, belong to the transportation group; 87,202 union members, or 16 percent of the total, belong to the food group; 58,791 union members, or 10 percent of the total, belong to the household conveniences group; and 58,104 union members, or 10 percent of the total, belong to the construction group. These four groups of employments claim altogether 364,265, or a little less than two thirds, of the total union members in the Municipality of Canton in 1927.

Occupation	No. unions	No. members	Occupation	No. unions	No. members
Food	39	87,202	Machinery	4	17,235
Tea & Tobacco	7	7,084	Store employees	34	35,139
Drug & Medicine	6	6,492	Fur & skin	2	692
Weaving & Dyeing	13	25,217	Stationery	6	5,627
Clothing	18	25,300	Carving & engraving	4	2,206
Construction	18	58,104	Sanitation	1	3,500
Timber	25	28,087	Recreation	6	1,985
Metal	8	15,446	Household conveniences	44	58,791
Glass	4	2,412	Miscellaneous	13	15,990
Transportation	35	160,168			
Total				287	556,677

Hunan and Canton Now Connected by Motor Road

BY CHARLES F. HWANG

April 10 was the day set aside by the people and the government of Hunan Province for the celebration of the completion of the Hunan-Canton Inter-Provincial Highway and the opening of the motor bus service on that road. General Ho Chien, Chairman-Governor of Hunan Province, together with other high government officials, party leaders and representatives of various public organizations travelled some distance on the new road on a fleet of 20 fittingly

The Celebration of the Completion of the Hunan-Canton Motor Road, Which Has Just Been Completed.

decorated motor busses. A few foreigners were among the guests.

The start was made at the Changsha Central Bus Station at 7. a. m. Stops were made at no less than 15 stations en route, at places like Hsian Tang, Hsia Tze Sze, Chin Yuen Pu, Chung Lu Pu, Heng Shan, (衡山) Nanyueh and Chiu Tu Pu; the people turned out in big crowds to greet the high officials and also to view for the first time the speedy motor busses. Heng Yang (衡陽), the important commercial centre of southern Hunan, was reached at 3 p.m. where an impressive ceremony was held. The smooth travel on the newly completed highway of 345 li passing through many precarious mountainous grades and many long-span bridges, was directly attributable to the efforts of the road building engineers and to the efficient operation of the bus service by the Hunan Provincial Highway Bureau.

Regular Daily Service

After crossing the Hsian River at Heng Yang one can directly get on the busses which have been on regular daily service for many months already and reach Chen Chow (now Chen Hsien (郴縣) after another 6 hours of 270 li motor travel. Chen Hsien is near the border of Hunan and Canton Provinces, where the travellers can either take the busses operated by the Canton authorities or get on the trains of the southern portion of the Canton Railway. Therefore, for the first time, to the surprise of many interested in China's transportation problems, overland from Central China to Canton is now a scheduled trip by modern means of transport in terms of a number of hours. Bringing the two provinces into direct and speedy communication is of political and commercial significace not only to the province of Hunan, but also to the other provinces in Central China, for the uncompleted gap of the much talked of Canton-Hankow Railway is now filled up by the motor road now running parallel to the projected railway line.

Hunan, noted for its wealth and prosperity and known to the outside world as an important producing center of minerals such as antimony, manganese and tungsten, all indispensable to modern industries, is not at all lagging behind in its own construction work. Big plans have been formulated to complete a network of interprovincial and provincial highways as follows:

1.	Hunan Canton Line via Hsiang Tang, Heng Yang	845 li	with	3 branch lines		1967 li
2.	Hunan-Kweichow Line via Hsiang Tang, Paoking, and Hung Kiang	1165 li	,,	3	,, ,,	1500 li
3.	Hunan-Kwangsi Line via Heng Yang, Chi Yang, Chuen Hsien	390 li	,,	3	,, ,,	690 li
4.	Hunan-Szechuen Line via Hsian Hsian, Yuen Ling, Yu Yang...	1100 li	,,	4	,, ,,	1634 li
5.	Hunan-Kiangsi Line via Liu Yang, Wan Deh.....	300 li	,,	3	,, ,,	940 li
6.	Hunan-East Hupeh Line via Changten, Li Hsien	320 li	,,	3	,, ,,	1593 li
7.	Hunan-West Hupeh Line via Ping Kiang, Tung Chen.....	635 li	,,	3	,, ,,	345 li
	Projected Trunk Lines.....	4825		22 lines projected		8669 li
	Mileage already completed...	1280		completed lines		240
	To be completed before 1933	3545		before 1935		8429

The entire work of the road construction and bus service operation on highways is under the unified governmental control of the Hunan Provincial Highway Bureau, headed by Liu Yu Hou, a Civil Engineer and a progressive official. Under his able direction great strides are being made in road construction and regular bus service is maintained on the following lines:

Changsha to Hsian Tang, Hsian Hsian, Paoking and Tao Hua Ping;

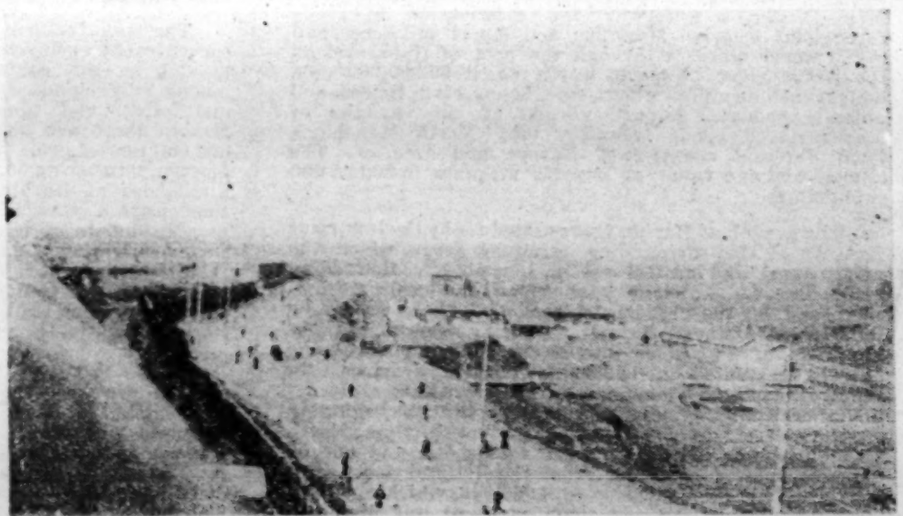
Changsha to Hsiang Tang, Heng Shan, Heng Yang and Chen Hsien; Changsha to Ning Hsiang; Changteh to Tao Yuan; Li Ling to Hsiu Hsien.

For the above line of a total length of 1520 li the Bureau has about 200 busses supplied by General Motors China, Inc. and Dodge Brothers.

Changsha, May 1, 1930.

Korean Students Attack Japanese Consulate at Harbin

Thirty-two students were arrested at Harbin May 1 while attempting to attack the Japanese consulate-general building. They were later found to be Koreans, connected with the anti-Imperialist League. Among those arrested were five girl students. The authorities of the Japanese consulate at Harbin have asked the Chinese authorities to hand them over. *Rengo* news agency states that an earlier report that Chinese communists had joined in the attack proved to be unfounded.



A View of the Changsha Section of the New Motor Road Just Completed, Which Connects Hunan Province with Canton.

Leage of Nation to Help China in Health Matters

The March issue of the *Monthly Summary of the League of Nations* contains a full account of the proposed collaboration between the League and the Chinese Government on health matters. A League technical officer is to be stationed in China to advise on the organization of a station which is to serve as the nucleus of a National Field Health Service. The province of Chekiang is to serve as the basis for the first step in modern preventive medicine and health administration.

The Marvelous Growing City of Harbin

BY F. U. BARUNG

HARDLY any other city in the world ever grew as Harbin has grown since its foundation in 1901, when the Chinese Eastern Railway, then just completed, cut through North Manchuria and enlivened its hitherto void vast tracts. Situated at the junction of three railroads running South, West and East, and on the Sungari river, which is navigable during 7 months in the year, Harbin is the main economic, commercial and educational centre of North Manchuria, and administrative centre of Kirin province. This city was created exclusively by Russians who came to trade in the country as soon as the railway was constructed, and who played a predominant role in the development of the country. Because of the almost unlimited Russian political, economical and cultural influence for the past quarter of the current century in North Manchuria, the Russians of Harbin felt themselves perfectly at home. They could not help feeling it; numerous Russian schools, churches, Russian governmental establishments, Russian troops quartered in the city, Russian police, Russian money in circulation made the life in the city in no way different from that of any town in Russia. Even now when the city is controlled by the Chinese—when the barracks, formerly occupied by Russian garrison are now occupied by Chinese troops, are neglected and fall gradually to ruin; when the Municipal Council became Chinese, and the Russian educational institutions in the city fell under Chinese control, and the Russian rouble was replaced by the Chinese Da-yuan,—the Russians of Harbin cannot give up the idea of their being at home, in their own city, especially the young generation who were born and brought up in the city. The Russian population, numbering about 90,000, constitutes 25% of the total population of Harbin.

A Great Trade Center

By the West and East sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway Harbin is linked to the Trans-Siberian railway and waterway systems, and to the port of Vladivostok, while the South branch of the same railway linking up with the South Manchurian railway joins the city with the port of Dairen. The Sungari river being navigable for large river steamers down to the Amur river gives Harbin a waterway for distribution of goods throughout Russian Maritime and Amur provinces, and to the world markets through the port of Habarovsk on the Amur river. Exports worth about 60,000,000 gold dollars include millet, wheat, soya beans, corn, timber, and animal products. Imports consist of all varieties of manufactured goods crowding into North Manchuria from different countries of Europe and America. The annual average value of imports amounts to 30,000,000 gold dollars.

The growth of Harbin is accounted for by the luxuriant fertility of the surrounding territory from which the agricultural and animal products, timber, coal, building stone, lime, etc., are drawn for export and local consumption; and by the rapid colonisation of the territory by industrious Chinese farmers pouring every year in hundreds of thousands into North Manchuria from the densely populated and famine-stricken provinces in China Proper. The immigration began with the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, early at the beginning of the current century, prior to which time North Manchuria was nearly a desert wilderness, and one of the most isolated countries from the civilized world, with population hardly amounting to 2,000,000, which consisted largely of native tribesmen roaming about and living on what they could get by hunting, fishing, and stock raising. During the last quarter of the century the population of the country increased to 15,000,000 and continues to increase intensely through immigration of Chinese farmers and Russians who driven by famine and religious persecution flee to Manchuria from the Eastern provinces of the U. S. S. R. The immigrants as yet have settled down mainly along the banks of the Sungari and in the districts gravitating to the river. The total area of North Manchuria amounting to 250,000 square miles; only about 8,000,000 acres are under cultivation; the rest of the territory being undeveloped and at some sections unexplored.

The agricultural farming flourishes in the Sungari plains, eastern districts, and North-western districts of the country, where beans, corn, wheat, kaoliang, and different kinds of millet thrive. The average number of bushels yielded by the fields per acre is as follows:—wheat 17, beans 22, and millet 20. About one half of the surplus of cereals is exported to Japan and the other half to European countries.

Barge Raises Cattle

The main stock raising sections are the Hulunpuir district (Barga) and districts lying in close proximity to the Hingan Range, East of it. Animals are raised chiefly by Mongols roaming about in the vast steppes of Hulunpiur providing rich pasture lands. But the animal breeding enterprise in the country is far from its proper development, the methods employed by the Mongols being very crude.

Forests cover the Great and Minor Hingan Ranges and vast areas mainly in the northern section of N. Manchuria. As Japan and China Proper have been almost entirely denuded of forests, the timber industry of North Manchuria is on a rapid development.

Of mining industries as yet only coal mining is worth mentioning. There are two places where coal is obtained—the Muling coal mines operated by a Chinese firm, and the Chalainor coal mines owned by the Chinese Eastern Railway. The latter mines were greatly damaged by the artillery and air-plane shells during the conflict last year so that the work is now carried on on a very insignificant scale. About 30% of 1,000,000 tons of coal to be consumed in the country is supplied by local mining, the balance being imported from South Manchurian Japanese coal mines, and a small quantity from Siberia. The gold mining is in its embryonic stage. Gold deposits were discovered in the extreme north of Heilungkiang province, in Hulunpuir (Barga) district, along the rivers originating from the Hingan Range and its branches, where during the second decade of this century the gold mines were worked by the Upper Amur Gold Mining Company, a Russian concern. But by 1920 because of the decline of Russian political influence in North Manchuria this enterprise was ordered closed by the provincial Chinese authorities. Then a Chinese concern undertook the mining on a very insignificant scale. Numerous groups and individuals both of Russian and Chinese nationality, illicit gold miners and prospectors, filled the places where the auriferous sands are to be found. The Sino-Russian conflict last year put an end to the work of the concern. The mine administration left the place, the workmen dispersed, and the mines have fallen into neglect and ruin.

The manufacturing industry of the country is so far concentrated exclusively at Harbin, and also begins to develop in other centres, as Hailar and Tsitsihar, where among other kinds of enterprises flour. mills, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries have been established. In Harbin there are about 30 flour mills at which about 300,000 tons of grain is ground annually. The oil mills of Harbin, numbering 50, supply bean oil and bean cake. The distilleries of Harbin annually turn out about 130,000 tons of grain into alcoholic spirits. Other manufacturing establishments of the city include carpet factories, sock factories, leather and shoe factories, candle factories, soap factories, vermicelli factories, beet-root sugar factories, tallow-melting plants, and molasses factories. And a shipyard is being built by a foreign firm on the bank of the Sungari river on the outskirts of the city.

Thirty thousand "shans" of arable land in the valley of the Nonni river was assigned by the provincial authorities of Heilungking to be settled by Russian peasants who came to centers in the East of the Hingan Ranges during the conflict last year when the Soviets invaded the north-west section of Hulunpuir (Barga) district and drove the peasants from their homes there. The first party of Chinese migrators from Shantung and other provinces is expected to come soon. It is anticipated that more than 200,000 Chinese farmers with their families will come to North Manchuria during the currest spring and early in the summer. The Manchurian Authorities, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of Harbin join their efforts to extend all possible facilities to the Chinese as well as to the Russian immigrants. In the rapid increase of the population both through immigration and birth rate, in the expansion, year by year, of the area under cultivation, in the great forests of enormous potential wealth, in the stock raising possibilities, and rich mineral resources of North Manchuria lies a commercial and industrial future of Harbin whose possibilities stagger the imagination.

Harbin, April 17, 1930.

Foreign Ratepayers Admit Two More Chinese Representatives to Municipal Council

With less than 50 dissenting votes out of a totai of 1668, the foreign ratepayers of the Shanghai International Settlement at a special meeting held at the Town Hall on May 2 passed the resolution increasing the number of Chinese representatives on the Municipal Council from three to five. The meeting was called specially for discussing and voting on the resolution following its defeat at the annual general meeting on April 16. The resolution was proposed by R. Calder-Marshall and seconded by A.W. Burkill. Senior Consul, Edwin S. Cuningham, presided over the meeting.

Seven speakers, representing what was termed the "heaviest artillery" that those in favor of the measure could muster, made long pleas throughout about two hours of the two and a half the meeting lasted, urging its passage. There was only one speaker opposed to the resolution. That one was Ranald G. McDonald, British lawyer of Shanghai, who was held responsible for leading the ratepayers to defeat the resolution at the regular meeting. Those speaking in favor of the motion were, besides the proposer and seconder, H.E. Arnhold, K. Fukushima, H. Lipson Ward, the Rev. G.W. Sheppard and Y. Hayashi.

In proposing the resolution Mr. Calder-Marshall outlined the history of the resolution and urged all in general—and the British ratepayers in particular—to vote in favor. He declared that he was authorized to state that the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association were both in favor of the resolution.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Burkill emphasized the desirability of the fullest cooperation with the Chinese in the future administration of the Settlement. He said that there were bound to be changes in the future that would give the Chinese a bigger say in municipal affairs and these men should be given the opportunity to prepare to take over more and more of the work.

Mr. Arnhold's Speech

Mr. Arnhold, in supporting the resolution, said that the failure to pass the resolution would be tatamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Council as it was proposed by a unanimous Council and approved by the incoming Council. He hoped, therefore, that they would not make the work of the Council unnecessarily difficult. The speaker termed Mr. McDonald's speech at the April 16 meeting "an unfortunate jingo speech."

"This is not the time for jingoism, but for careful thought, foresight and leadership. The path of jingoism can only lead to the early loss of those privileges which we still possess," he declared. "Times change and we must change with them if we wish to avoid disaster."

Although not in favor of the policy laid down by Sir Austen Chamberlain (referred to in Mr. McDonald's speech on April 16), this was the policy of the British Government and all governments in China. He called attention to the speech made by Lord Hailsham a few months ago at the Shanghai Club warning against flouting the policy of whatever government was in power and also the speech of the chairman at the annual meeting of the China Association recently. He called attention to the fact that such speeches as Mr. McDonald's might have the effect of the British Government withdrawing the British Expeditionary Force from China at an early date.

The speaker assured those present that the Council in all instances had the fullest cooperation of the Chinese Councillors and these men proved themselves to be in every respect loyal and active colleagues.

Mr. Fukushima, a Japanese member of the Council, said that since the Chinese form a great majority of the population of the International Settlement their interests and desires were entitled to full consideration. "I can tell you out of my own personal experiences that, if we did not have the valuable advice and cooperation of our Chinese colleagues during the past two years of trials and embarrassments, we would have had to meet situations far more serious than the ones we actually went through," he said.

Ward Flays McDonald

Mr. Ward, in his speech, flayed the action of Mr. McDonald in making his speech on April 16 and thus "leading the sheep to slaughter." He declared that there was an unwritten law that English lawyers in Shanghai should not speak at ratepayers' meetings. This law Mr. McDonald had broken—hence his answer to Mr. McDonald. "We are living in delicate and difficult times and if any man uses his powers of speech in order to inflame the passions and prejudices of his fellow men he is not only unwise, but almost a public danger," he declared. "The Council is entitled to loyalty, unless there are very cogent reasons to the contrary, and I believe that loyalty is worth all the powers of eloquence and oratory in the world." After Mr. Ward's time limit had expired he asked for an extension, but the meeting became impatient and boohed him from the platform.

The Rev. Sheppard pleaded with the ratepayers not to pass the resolution only on commercial grounds, but also with a sense of ideals. "I ask you to consider that this resolution is in line with the highest reputation and ideals of the British nation. But the nation that has been the mother of Parliaments, created representative government and free institutions to half the world would not frown upon the resolution which you are asked to accept today, he said.

In his speech, Mr. Hayashi declared that had the matter been brought before the Diplomatic Body—as rumor had that it might following the failure on April 16—it would have considerably affected the dignity and authority of both the Municipal Council and the ratepayers as a self-governing body.

In his opening remarks, Mr. McDonald, in opposing the resolution declared that he would try and bring the meeting back to earth after the impassioned eloquence of the heavy artillery. He declared that what had to be decided was whether the Chinese representation should be increased or not. He answered by denying emphatically that it should. His principal reason for holding this view was that the matter should remain in abeyance until after the report of Justice Feetham. He took up many of the points brought up by the speakers favoring the motion and answered these. He was allowed an extension of time in speaking, but finally as the meeting became impatient had to leave the platform.

Chinese Press Comment

For the most part the Chinese press, in its comment, commended the action of the foreign ratepayers in passing the resolution, while the foreign press (only two of the five dailies commented) was high in its praise of the way in which the measure went through.

However, the *China Times* declares that "We must regard this act (passing of the resolution) on the part of the foreign residents in the International Settlement as a mark of their sincerity for cooperation with the Chinese. A new era has commenced for Shanghai, because the Chinese and foreign residents have actually come to a better understanding and have given up all feelings of hatred. . . . .The holding of a special meeting to reconsider the resolution was to remove the misunderstanding and afford an opportunity to the majority of foreign residents to show their real attitude and remove all obstacles to cooperation. In fact, the foreigners actually manifested their spirit of cooperation and friendly relationship with the Chinese people."

This journal maintains, however, that the actual cooperation between Chinese and foreign residents will depend upon fundamental reforms in the municipal administration, such as (1) fixing the status of this special district so that it will no longer be an international problem; and (2) to reform the old organization of the district whereby race and class distinction will be removed and the new organization be in accordance with the spirit of modern government. "It will only be after the solution of these fundamental problems that Sino-foreign cooperation will achieve full success and the new Shanghai will permanently continue in the path of sound development," the editorial concludes.

Changed Foreign Feeling

The general tenor of the comment in another paper was that the action of the foreign ratepayers demonstrated for the first time in many years the changed feeling of the foreigners toward the Chinese. It is proof that they do not wish to take advantage of the Chinese, but are anxious to have a full understanding and complete cooperation.

Most of the Chinese papers concede that the action of the foreign ratepayers at the meeting on April 16 was not in accordance with the wish of the majority and generally they hold Mr. McDonald responsible for leading the

(Continued on page 421)

Growth of U. S. Trade with the Far East.

BY JANET H. NUNN

(U. S. Commerce Reports, March 24, 1930)

Although the total value of the exports from the United States to the Far East in 1929, amounting to $816,848,000, was $3,000,000 less than for the previous year, this loss apparently was due to certain unfavorable economic and trade tendencies which were confined largely to our leading Asiatic customers.

The year 1919 closed with the United States total oriental trade valued at $2,042,308,000, of which $834,058,000 consisted of exports, a marked advance over all previous years. This increase and the abnormal price-inflated expansion in 1920 were counterbalanced, however, in a considerable measure, by the rapid readjustments which were generally completed by 1923 and which permitted America's trade, both exports and imports, to develop steadily along more normal lines. Last year the far eastern countries consumed 16 per cent of America's total exports, practically the same as for 1928 but 5 per cent more than for 1919. This figure represented also a relative gain of 3 per cent over the annual average for the readjustment years, 1919 to 1923 inclusive, and 1 per cent compared with that for the years of development, 1924 to 1928.

Furthermore, in 1929 the United States exported approximately 12 per cent more merchandise than the average for 1919-1923 and 13 per cent more than for 1924-1928. With the exception also of 1928, the total was considerably greater than for each of the other four years of the latter period. That slight relative excess of the average value of exports during 1919-1923 over the average for 1924-1928 was traceable in part to price declines is evidenced by the fact that an increase of 50 per cent in shipments of raw cotton to the Far East during the latter period was accompanied by a gain of approximately only 17 per cent in value, while an advance of 20 per cent in the quantity of kerosene showed a gain of but 7 per cent in value.

Increased Trade in Smaller Countries Based on Economic Progress

Although the leading countries—India, Japan, China, Australia, and the Philippine Islands—continued to accumulate large average values after trade had returned to its more normal channels, and in 1929 absorbed more than four-fifths of the total exports to the Far East, perhaps the most striking feature in the growth of this oriental trade was the success attained in opening up new markets and developing well-established lines not only in New Zealand, but in the Netherland East Indies, Malaya, Ceylon, Indo-China, Siam, and the South Sea Islands. Some of these countries, moreover, frequently considered of little commercial importance, gradually are attaining relatively enviable positions. In 1929 their combined consumption of American products, amounting to $110,740,000, represented an excess of 28 per cent over their annual average for 1919-1923.

The world demand for the products of the rubber and tin producing countries, especially, has provided means for the development of their natural resources and contributed to their economic progress. Contacts with the western world also have created new tastes. However, because of the simple life of the peasants, who constitute the major part of the population of this area, markets for luxuries obviously will be restricted; although certain American goods are evidencing increasing popularity with the wealthier natives, the Chinese and Europeans. While the bulk of this trade consists of iron and steel, machinery, petroleum, and automobiles, there is a growing demand for canned milk, fruit, fish, vegetables, and cereal products, as well as fertilizers, household electrical appliances, refrigerating machinery, oilcloth, playing cards, toys, and other miscellaneous commodities. Prior to the World War, American flour commanded little attention in the markets of the small countries of southeastern Asia. In 1929, however, they absorbed approximately $390,000 worth of it besides $100,000 worth of oatmeal and smaller amounts of other cereals. Improved oceanic transportation facilities also are bringing these markets nearer to the west coast of the United States and permitting increased American exports of fresh grapes, apples, oranges, vegetables, and other perishable products.

Trade with Netherland East Indies Increased 44 Per Cent

Last year, each country in the far eastern area bought more than the annual average for 1924-1928, but the most striking feature was an increase of more than 44 per cent in the share of the Netherland East Indies, which exceeded that of any other previous years, excepting 1919 and 1920. Approximately 20 per cent of the total in 1929 consisted of automobiles and trucks, an increase of 80 per cent compared with 1919. Iron and steel accounted for 13 per cent and machinery for 18 per cent, while the combined average for mineral oil, fertilizers, leaf tobacco, and canned goods represented 11 per cent, tobacco leading.

Trade with Japan Fluctuated Upward

Immediately following the return of trade to normal trends the expansion of American exports to Japan reflected the demand for materials required for reconstruction work after the earthquake—especially, iron and steel, lumber, and machinery. Since 1924, however, trade has fluctuated widely. Japan's economic depression, due to domestic difficulties and loss of trade with China, combined with lower prices for American raw cotton, tended to reduce the annual average in 1925 and 1926. In 1928, however, the total of $288,158,000 represented the high-water mark since 1920. Although the 1929 total, amounting to $259,128,000, was 10 per cent below this, it was 5 per cent above the average for 1924—1928. In the industrial and financial reorganization which Japan is undergoing, the relative statistical position of many commodities entering into the trade is being modified. During 1929 raw cotton accounted for practically 40 per cent of the entire value compared with 50 per cent in 1928. Automotive products and automobile tires surpassed machinery and competed very successfully for second place with iron and steel and petroleum products.

Steady Expansion of Exports to India

Marked interest is attached to the steady growth of exports to India, despite its disturbing internal factors, culminating during 1929 in a total of $55,260,000. This total is somewhat below the average for 1919-1923 but 13 per cent in excess of that for 1924-1928. Export of raw cotton, which fluctuate in accordance with India's output and American prices, and which in 1928 constituted more than one-fourth of the total value of United States shipments to Indian markets, attracted but little attention in 1929. Automotive products, however, which continued to advance steadily, represented 23 per cent of the total, iron and steel 8 per cent, and machinery 20 per cent, while miscellaneous commodities, constituting nearly one-half of the total, evidenced a constantly widening field of operations.

Shipments to Australia, New Zealand, and China Increased

An expansion of 50 per cent in sales to Australia since 1919-1923 may be attributed mainly to a greater demand for automobiles, iron and steel, gasoline, and machinery. Although Australia has lost its leadership among foreign markets for automotive products, it continues to rank first in this respect among the countries of the far eastern area. New Zealand, however, has been outstripped by Japan. Notwithstanding disturbed administrative conditions, fluctuating currencies, and dislocated trade during the greater part of the 11 years surveyed, China, including Hong Kong and Kwantung, bought 8 per cent more American goods in 1929 than the annual average for 1919-1923 and 16 per cent more than during 1924-1928. Most important increases were noted in the case of raw cotton, tobacco, cigarettes, iron and steel, refined mineral oils and machinery, which at present constitute more than three-fourths of the value of American products sold in Chinese markets. Advances for the remaining countries last year compared with 1919-1923 included 90 per cent for Ceylon, 10 per cent for Indo-China, and 20 per cent for Siam.

Exports of Leading Commodities Compared

In 1929, eight commodities—raw cotton, automobiles, petroleum, iron and steel, tobacco products, machinery, flour, and rubber—accounted for nearly 71 per cent of United States exports to the Far East, and 11 per cent of the total shipments for the year. The value of each article listed and its relative share in the total exported from the United States, evidences to some extent the development of oriental industries and the possibility that they afford as an outlet for America's exportable surplus of both raw and manufactured materials. During the calendar years, 1919 to 1923, inclusive, the United States sold to the far eastern countries annually an average of $112,270,000 worth of raw cotton; $11,200,000 of flour; $69,500,000 each of machinery and petroleum products; $33,000,000 of automobiles, parts, and accessories; $15,700,000 of lumber; $43,900,000 of tobacco and cigarettes; and $140,700,000 of iron and steel products. The change in trade tendencies becomes more interesting when it is understood that these same commodities constituted less

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than 9 per cent of the total United States exports to all countries, and 6 per cent of the shipments to the Far East in the readjustment period.

Important Developments in Imports

Important changes also have taken place on the import side. In 1929 the United States bought from China practically the same amount as during 1919-1923, but less from Australia. Purchases from Japan, however, were 30 per cent greater; from India, 21 per cent; from the Pacific islands, 16 per cent; from New Zealand, 23 per cent; and from Malaya, 90 per cent. The value of the eight leading imports into the United States from the Far East and the ratio of each to the total purchased abroad, reflects to a certain extent the activity of some leading American industries and their dependence upon oriental sources for raw materials. In 1929 the combined value of these eight commodities represented not only 74 per cent of the United States imports from the far eastern area, but also 22 per cent of its total from all countries. The value of American imports of silk in 1919-1923 averaged annually $307,700,000; of crude rubber, $129,300,000; of raw and manufactured jute, $65,800,000; of hides and skins. $40,900,000. Additional purchases included $38,400,000 worth of tin, $49,800,000 of sugar, $37,400,000 of coconut products, and $30,800,000 of wool.

Congressman Stumbled Over "Kimono" —News-Man Won Spelling Bee

(The Chicago Tribune)

Washington, D. C., March—Kimono, misspelled, brought defeat to Representative Robert Luce (Rep., Mass.), and made Ray Tucker, correspondent of the New York *Telegram*, victor at the National Press club's revival of the "little red schoolhouse" spelling bee.

Before Tucker won, though, both he and Representative Luce were allowed to continue despite "slips of the tongue." Spelling referable, Tucker called out the letters of the obsolescent "referrible." Representative Luce agreed that Tucker should continue, although "referrible" was not in "Schoolmaster" Senator Simeon D. Fess' "Holmes' Blue-backed Speller" of 1867.

Tucker agreed to let Representative Luce stay in the contest after he had left out the first " a " in stalactite.

Senators Among Competitors

Senator Fess decided the Holmes speller was not hard enough for the remaining two contestants among the twenty-one senators, representatives and newspaper correspondents who had started the contest, and picked another.

Carlisle Bargeron of the Washington *Post* was first out when he inserted an " e " in salable; Representative Howard of Nebraska left out an " l " in tranquillity; Wilbur Forrest of the New York *Herald-Tribune* omitted the second " e " in achievement; Byron Price of the *Associated Press* transposed the first " i " and " e " in sacrilegious; Representative Abernethy (Dem., N. C.) substituted an " i " for the " e " in liquefaction; Senator Barkley (Dem., Ky.) began the last syllable of optician with a " t "; Representative Black (Dem., N. Y.) dropped the first " h " in rhythm; Representative Byrns (Dem., Tenn.) spelled "mortice" while the Holmes speller showed the word only as "mortise"; Fred Emory of the United States *Daily* inserted an " a " after the " n " in initials; J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore *Sun* used an " i " for the second " a " in abacus.

Representative Eaton (Rep., N. J.) left out the " a " in the diphthong in anaesthetic; John E. Monk of the New York *Times* forgot the " k " in bivouacked; Floyd S. Roosa of the Universal Service used two " n's " in buccaneer; Representative Jones (Dem., Tex.) used " eu " for the " o " at the last of carburetor.

David R. Barbee of the Washington *Post* dropped the second " e " in daguerreotype; Ulric Bell of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* forgot the second "e" in homogeneous; Senator Connally of Texas transposed the " e " and " n " in indigenous; George R. Holmes of the International News Service used an " i " for the " e " in igneous; Representative McClintock (Rep., O.) used an " e " in the second syllable of logarithm.

Among the words that were spelled successfully were larynx, incommensurability, proselyte, sarcophagus, and somnambulism.

In the Field of National Reconstruction

Proposed $10,000,000 Loan to Help Shipping

Acting on a petition from the Shanghai Shipping Association, the State Council at Nanking has instructed the Ministries of Communications and Finance jointly to study the Association's proposal to float a public loan of $10,000,000 for the maintenance and promotion of the country's shipping enterprises. The loan is to be dovoted to the purchase of vessels to meet the increasing transportation demand.

Kwangtung to Build 200 Miles of Roads this Year

A conference of district magistrates of Kwangtung province, held in Canton in April, under the auspices of the provincial reconstrution department, voted to construct a minimum of 212 miles of motor roads during the present year. The following routes have been surveyed, Tsengshing-Lungmen, 70 miles; Hoyuan-Pokloh, 60 miles; Huahsien-Fokong, 40 miles; Waichow-Pokloh, 12 miles and Huahsien-Chunhua 30 miles.

Cooperative Society for Pushing Native Industries

Ma Ying-chu and Lou Tung-sen, members of the Legislative Yuan, have announced the organization of a "People's Economic Cooperative Society," for the purpose of financing and promoting certain native industries. Shares of the Society will be sold to the public.

Plans also have been announced for the early incorporation of an Agriculture and Farmers' Bank, for the purpose of promoting agricultural development, the bank to be under the Agricultural Funds Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining. It was stated that the bank will follow the lines of land bank systems in other countries.

Mongolia and Tibet Want Better Communications

A recent *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanking stated that the Committee for Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs has prepared a draft with recommendations to improve the means of communications in Mongolia and Tibet on the following lines:

1. To build The Nintah-Barga Railway; the Paotau-Ninghsia Railway; the Peiping-Shaonan Railway; the Ningsia-Tifa Railway.
2. In each "banner" district, there should be one or two wireless stations; and between the "Banner" districts there should also be installed a long distance telephone service.
3. A conference should be held by the different Mongolian and Tibetan chieftans for the construction of a number of highways with expenses partly paid by the local governments and partly by the central government.
4. At Barga there should be one airdrome and a regular aerial service should be maintained with Manchuli and other important places in the north and northeast.

Two New Rail Lines Under Construction In Manchuria

The Liaoning Provincial Department of Reconstruction with headquarters in Mukden, announced on May 1 that two new railway lines shortly will be added to the railway system in Manchuria. The new lines are, the Shenyang-Jehol railway, which will connect Chaoyang with Chengteh, the capital of Jehol province. The town of Chaoyang is already connected with Chinchowfu on the Peiping-Liaoning railway, hence the new line will provide connection between Mukden and the capital of Jehol. Construction expenses of this line are estimated at $4,000,000 of which amount one-fourth will be contributed by the other railways of the Three Eastern Provinces while the remaining $3,000,000 will be financed by commercial bodies and the public.

The other line in contemplation in Manchuria is the Hailungfu-Hweinanting railway, its purpose being to foster the mining development of the Changpei districts. The Shenyang-Hailungfu railway is also making plans for the construction of an extension running southeast from Hailungfu to Hweinanting on the Liaoning-Kirin border which will be approximately 30 miles in length. Surveys have been completed and construction is scheduled to start early in the summer.

Silk Products Exhibition Held in National Capital

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced the opening in Nanking on May 10 of an exhibition of Chinese-made silk products. The exhibiton will include specimens of various types of native silk produced in Chinese factories in Soochow, Chinkiang, Hangchow, Wusih, Tanyang, Shanghai and other cities and towns in the silk-producing districts.

New Iron Ores Reported Found in Hopei Province

According to a report of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial department of agriculture and mining, Chinese engineers have reported the discovery of valuable iron-bearing ore in the vicinity of Chiyangtsun, a small town located some 14 miles west of Sohohsien on the Peiping-Hankow railway in southern Hopei province. Experts connected with the Bureau of Geological Survey have been sent to the district to determine the quality and extent of the newly discovered iron deposits.

Would Organize Air Ministry in National Government

The Executive Yuan of the National Government at Nanking has under consideration a plan for the creation of a "Ministry of the Air Force," according to a report issued by the *Kuo Min* news agency on May 2. Heretofore the government's aviation department has been under the War Ministry but owing to the extensive development which has taken place in aviation development the special Party Headquarters as well as the Central Military Academy have recommended the establishment of an Air Ministry. It was stated that experience has shown that a strong air force is indispensable for national defense.

Airplanes for Use in Surveying Mongolia and Tibet

The Ministry of Railways has recommended to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Bureau in Nanking the immediate purchase of specially equipped airplanes for use in making surveys in Mongolia and Tibet, it being stated that such surveys would be of value in determining railway and motor roads. It was stated that such airplanes would cost about G$10,000 each with monthly operating expenses estimated at Mex. $30,000. The national conference on Mongolian and Tibetan affairs will begin at Nanking on May 12 and will continue for several days. A number of Mongolian delegates have already arrived and others are stated to be on the way. The leading Tibetan delegate, Sungping Lama, arrived on May 3 and called on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at which time he submitted a detailed account of the situation pertaininig to the trouble between Tibet and Nepal.

Japanese Would Develop Yingkow as Rival to Hulutao

According to a report which appeared in the *Republican Daily News*, official Kuomintang party organ on May 5, the Japanese, while making no official protests against the Chinese plans for the development of the port of Hulutao, are, nevertheless, seriously concerned at the Chinese plans because of the possibly adverse effect upon the Japanese port of Dairen. The report in the Kuomintang paper stated that the Japanese are now planning a rival port development at the town of Yingkow, near Newchwang which is also located on the Gulf of Liaotung to the west of the proposed Chinese port of Hulutao. Work on the Hulutao port development was started several days ago by a Dutch engineering company which was granted the contract. The Hulutao port development will be financed from the profits of the Peiping-Mukden railway. The Chinese hope to make the new port, which will be entirely Chinese controlled, a rival of Dairen (Japanese controlled) and Vladivostok (Soviet controlled) as an outlet for the products of Manchuria. New Chinese railways in recent years have been constructed to the west of Mukden and running northward through Manchuria, crossing the Chinese Eastern line at Tsitsihar.

(Continued on page 421)

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Men and Events

Wang Teh-feng has been appointed Chinese Consul to Macassar, Dutch East Indies.

J. F. Malone of Shanghai is departing shortly for his home in the United States and will not return until fall.

Dr. A. J. Bowen of Nanking University, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, departed this week on a trip to the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Youths League of China, Tara Singh was elected president for the coming year. The previous president was Tek Singh.

Miss Harriet McCloskey, of Salt Lake City, just as she was on the point of departing for the United Stat last week, was taken ill and is now in the General Hospital.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, departed from Shanghai, Sunday, May 4 on a trip to the United States. He expects to return September 1.

The body of Malcolm Ronald Montgomery, British Vice-Consul at Hankow, who was reported drowned last week, was found in the Yangtsze River, below Changsha May 3.

Irwin Harris, who has been connected with the Hongkong office of the Dollar Company for the past year, has returned to Shanghai and will be stationed here in future.

H. A. Powell, representative of the American Foreign Insurance Association at Hankow, has departed for his home in the United States on leave. He will be absent for several months.

Captain Goldsmith, of the British Military Intelligence service in China, departed during the week for England. The *North China Daily News* says he had "a strenuous two years in Shanghai."

After only a short time out of the hospital, George F. Shacklen, representative of the Radio Corporation of America in China, was again confined to the General Hospital during the week.

Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, wife of the manager of the Bank of China, Shanghai, passed away on May 5 at 6.40 p.m. Funeral services were held on May 8 at the parlors of the International Funeral Directors.

The American Masonic Temple in Shanghai gave an entertainment and dance on the night of May 3, at which music was provided by the Fourth Marine Regiment band, "Whitey" Smith, "Tod" Sanborn and others.

The Statistical Monthly for December, 1929, issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Nanking is a volume of 160 pages giving a review of labor conditions in South China, trade unions in Kwangtung, statistics, etc.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, American writer and historian, who has been in China for several weeks, departed this week for the United States, traveling by way of India to Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gibbons.

Tung Wen College will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary by a ceremony on the College grounds, 100 Hungjao road, Shanghai, Sunday morning, May 18, at 9 o'clock. A statue of the late President Hajime Nedzu will be unveiled.

Y. P. Wang, assistant manager of the *Shun Pao*, will deliver a speech on Journalism at a meeting of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road, Shanghai May 10, at 7 p.m. P. K. Chu, the general secretary, will preside.

The party of American magazine writers, representing 12 of the formost periodicals in America, arrived in Shanghai on May 7 on the s.s. *Nangasaki Maru* and are expected to leave for Dairon on the s.s. *Dairen Maru* on May 11.

Dr. Robert F. Fitch of the Presbyterian Church mission of Hangchow has been appointed acting editor of the *Chinese Recorder* during the absence of Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor, who departed on a trip to the United States last week.

Wang Chia-cheng, the newly appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs from Mukden, was formally inducted into office at Nanking May 2. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, administered the oath of office on behalf of the State Council.

Senator Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippines Legislature, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on the s.s. *President Madison* on Saturday, May 10, en route to the United States where he will join the Philippines Independence Commission at Washington.

Among the bequests made by Henry Clark, an engineer of Bournemouth, England who died on January 19, leaving an estate of £47,083, were £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £200 to the Japan Evangelistic Society and £100 to the China Inland Mission.

The Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and the National Associated Chamber of Commerce have received a letter from the Canadian Minister to Japan expressing his hearty thanks for hospitality extended him during his last visit to China.

An message from Yangchow reports a sudden rise of the water in the Grand Canal in northern Kiangsu to eight feet above its normal level as a a result of the recent heavy rainfall. It is feared that several places along the Canal will be flooded if the water continues to rise.

An international intercollegiate swimming meet with teams competing from Yale University, Meiji University, University of Southern California and the University of Hawaii will be held under the auspices of the A.A.U. at the War Memorial Natatorium in Honolulu, July 17, 18 and 19.

The *Municipal Gazette* of May 2 paid a high tribute to the late V. G. Lyman, who had been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council since 1921. The text of a letter of sympathy from the Council, signed by E. B. Macnaghten, the Chairman, to Mrs. Lyman, was also published.

C. P. Ling, proprietor of the China Commercial Advertising Agency, 2 Hongkong Road, left May 7th on board s. s. *President Jackson* for Hongkong to investigate business conditions in South China for a number of his clients. Mr. Ling expects to return to Shanghai on May 22.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping stated that Police and plain-clothes men surrounded the Y.M.C.A. in Mukden April 23 and raided the building, where they are alleged to have found a number of Communistic pamphlets. They arrested a man named Liu Tan-yung, who was in charge of a book-stall there.

The service at Community Church, Shanghai, on Sunday morning, May 11, will be devoted to "Mother's Day," both the sermon and music being appropriate for the occasion. The tenth annual meeting of the membership of the Church was held on Wednesday evening, May 7 and was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whittaker who formerly resided in Shanghai were guests during April of Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith at Mrs. Smith's home in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Whittaker formerly represented the Universal Winding Company of Boston in the Far East, while Mrs. Smith, who is a lecturer and writer, was in China from 1927 to 1929.

James M. Wilson, formerly a resident of China, is returning to Shanghai shortly where he will be connected with St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Wilson was originally connected with the Presbyterian Mission at Hangchow and then joined the firm of Black, Wilson and Company, architects. Mrs. Wilson is returning to China with Mr. Wilson.

Seventh-Day Adventists in China have shown great interest in a speech made in the House of Representatives Thursday, June 11, 1929, by Sol Bloom of New York opposing the proposed international calendar, based on a thirteen-month year. Copies of the *Congressional Record* containing the speech are in possession of Mrs. K. H. Wood, Sabbath School secretary, 299 Yu Yuen road, Shanghai.

Thirty-four Government employees at Nanking were dismissed last week, after the National Opium-Suppression Committee had reported that these men were found to be confirmed opium-smokers. Of this number, twenty-eight were on the staff of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railways; five in the Nanking Municipal Government; and one in the Ministry of the Navy.

A recent *Transoceanic* message from Berlin stated that great interest is being shown in aviation circles there in the agreement between China and Lufthansa to inaugurate a regular air service between Berlin and Shanghai, with stops at Moscow, Urga, Kalgan, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan and Nanking. Both Dorneir and Junker passenger places will used. It is stated that the service can be maintained from the middle of June to October.

Dr. Max Jordan, who for the past six years has been political correspondent for the *Berliner Tageblatt* in Washington, D. C., was in Shanghai for several days last week on a trip through the Far East, Japan, China, the Philippines. Dr. Jordan will in future be connected with the editorial department of the *Tageblatt* in Berlin while his place in Washington will be taken by Paul Scheffer, for many years correspondent in Moscow.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China will proceed to North China on May 13 by the steamer *Shuntien* to hear six or eight cases in Tientsin

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during the middle and latter part of the month. To date those who will make the trip besides the Judge will be Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney; J. M. Howes, clerk of the Court; Miss Sarah Tuttleman, private secretary to the Judge; and the Chinese assistant.

David Fraser, correspondent of the London *Times* in Peking, arrived in Shanghai during the week.

The Japanese warship *Kume*, which has been assigned to the post of the flagship of the Second Overseas Squadron, reached Tsingtao May 7, and relieved the *Kiso*, the former flagship of the same squadron.

The May meeting of the Society of Chinese Architects was held at the Bankers' Club, Shanghai. Friday May 2. The Society expects to start an atelier for the training of young draughtsmea and the headquarters will be equipped with a library and a draughting room beside a spacious social room.

E. L. Fries, vice president and general manager for China Airways Federal Incorporated, U.S,A,, having completed his duties in Shanghai, is returning to the United States. He is being succeeded by Minard Hamilton, vice president of the Company, who has returned to Shanghai to take charge of its affairs.

George C. Howard, who served from 1923 to 1927as U.S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai and since that time has been stationed in Manila, has been transferred to Calcutta. In an interview which appeared in the *Manila Bulletin* on April 26 Mr. Howard stated that the office of U. S. Trade Commissioner in India was being enlarged and strengthened, an indication of the increasing importance of the Indian market to American manufacturers.

Lieutentants T. T. Tsai, C. Y. Ho and S. C. Woon of the Chinese Navy and two naval lieutenants from Siam have arrived in Washington and are guests of the United States government while making a study of American naval methols. These five Oriental naval men are undergoing instruction in accordance with an exchange policy under which American naval officers are often extended the courtesies of other governments to secure instruction from other governments.

The Kao-Ying opium case will be heard in the Chinese Appeal Court in Soochow on May 12, according to a report appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 5. Kao Ying, who was Chinese vice-consul at San Francisco, and his wife were arrested several months ago in connection with an attempt to smuggle a large amount of opium into the United States Opium to the value of approximately G.$1,000,000 was found in the luggage of Mrs. Kao Ying as she was passing through the customs at San Francisco.

Dr. C. T. Wang Gives Garden Party in Shanghai

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Wang, gave a garden party, Sunday afternoon, May 4, at the grounds of the Intelligence and Publicity Department, 1066 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, at which about 800 foreign and Chinese guests were in attendance. Foreign diplomats, consular officials, Ministers of State, local foreign and Chinese business men, Kuomintang leaders, representatives of public organizations and journalists, and other prominent people of both sexes were among those present.

Many Applicants for British Trade Commissionerships

In connection with a recent announcement from London that eight new commercial secretaries would be created to serve in various parts of the world, one of the countries selected being China, a recent *Reuters* telegram stated that about a thousand applications had been received from candidates outside of the Civil service for these new posts. The telegram added that it would be some time yet before the final state of selection by personal interview would be reached

Phonetic Signs Adopted to Fight Illiteracy in China

A system of forty phonetic signs to indicate Chinese words was adopted at the National Educational Conference held in Nanking recently. The phonetic system is receiving the full support of China's educators, including Herman C. E. Liu, president of Shanghai College. It is believed that the adoption of the phonetic system, not to supplant but to supplement the ideographs, will contribute greatly to reduce illiteracy in China.

Who's Who in China

S. Francis Liu, lawyer; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, September 15, 1901; attended Shanghai High School, 1912-17; Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1917-20; went to the United States and studied at Harvard University and Oberlin College, Ohio, 1920-21; attended Yale University law school, 1921-24; Goettingen University, Germany, 1924-25; Berlin University, 1925-26; Grenoble University, France, 1926-27; returned to China in 1927 and entered into law practice; at the same time he was lecturer in American law at Chieh-Nan University, Shanghai, and lecturer on German civil law at the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, which positions he still holds; member of the Shanghai Bar Association; address: room 9-A, Yokohama Specie Bank Building, 24 the Bund, Shanghai.

S. Francis Liu (Liu Shih-tang)
劉世芳

Wang Chen, business man and social worker; born in the Wuhsin district, Chekiang; received his education under private tutors; went to Shanghai when 15 years old and served his apprenticeship in a Chinese bank; at 23 he was appointed Manager of Tien Yu Trading Company; at 33 he joined the services of N.K.K. and O.S.K.; became in sucession chief manager of Dai Dah Steamship Company; chairman of the board of directors of Wah Cheng Fire and Marine Insurance Company; director of the Chinese Electric Power Company; chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commeace; vice-chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the board of directors of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for Shanghai City; in charge of communications, and of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's regime in the first year of the Republic; founded the Lung Hua Orphanage; served on the committee, either as chairman or member, of the Anti-Kidnapping Society; the China Philanthropic Association; the China Red Cross Association; the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery; the Zung Tsi Tang; the China International Famine Relief Association; Lester Hospital; the Government Famine Relief Commission; the Huai Ho Conservancy; the Buddhist Laymen's Society; the Kure Karma Buddhist Association; and about fifteen other minor institutions of charity and forty institutions of education, including the Great China University; Chinese painting and writing are his hobbies; address; Bureau of Municipal Affairs, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Shanghai.

Wang Chen (Wang I-ting)
王震字一亭

Wang Shun Ts'un, Manchurian official born at Shangcheng, Honan in 1863; received the Chu-Jen (M. A.) degree by imperial examination; appointed mayor of Hunan Jen, Fengtien, 1898; mayor of Li Shu, 1901; because of his reputation is suppressing bandits by punishing them with a large ferule and condemning the most lawless to death he was given the name of *Wang Ta Peng Tzu*; promoted to the Imperial Prefecture of Fengtienfu in 1909; of Hailunfu in 1910; of Hulanfu in 1911; superintendent of the suppression of lawlessness in Heilungkiang, 1911; chief of police of Heilungkiang province, 1915; chief of police of Kwangtung province, 1916; chief of the bureau for the suppression of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1919; Intendent of Circuit of the eastern frontier, 1921; chief of police of the Harbin Municipality, 1924; chairman of the board of directors of the Northeastern Shipping State from 1925 to the present; address: Northeastern State Shipping, Harbin.

Wang Shun Ts'un
王順存字理堂

Mrs. Mei Hua-chuen (nee Anna Fo-jin Kong), social worker; born at Hongkong; studied at St. Peter's School and Public School, Honolulu, T. H., 1899-1907; was graduated with honors from McKinley High School, Honolulu, T.H., 1911; literary editor, the school paper; went to America, Sept., 1911; studied liberal arts in the University of California, 1911-12; Barnard College, Columbia University, 1913-15, where she received her A. B. degree; active in college dramatics and glee club; Y.W.C.A. Cabinet officer, 1913-14; returned to China, August, 1915; head teacher in St. Paul's School, Shekki, Kwangtung, 1915; instructor at Chi-Sue Girls' School, Shanghai, 1916; married Dr. H. C. Mei, lawyer (supra), Dec., 1915; three children; member, National Committee, Y.W.C.A. of China, 1916 to present; chairman, 1916-29; trustee, Cantonese Union Church, 1918 to present; director, Church Women's Auxiliary, 1918 to present; president, Women Returned Students' Club, Shanghai, 1919-20; past president and officer, Shanghai Women's Club; member, Shanghai branch of the Association of American University Women; Shanghai delegate to Conference of Commissioners of American Women's Federated Mission Boards, 1926; Nation-

(*Continued on page 421*)

Mrs. Mei Hua-chuen
梅華銓夫人

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(Coninued from pge 405)

will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating the aforesaid consolidation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu,

Japanese Charge d'Affaires in China.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date which reads as follows:

"I have the honor to state that in view of the large number and amount of the unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors, a speedy consolidation thereof is considered highly desirable. It is suggested by my Government that for that purpose a conference of the representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date.

"I shall be much obliged if Your Excellency will be good enough to inform me as to what measures have been or will be adopted by the Chinese Government for effectuating the aforesaid consolidation."

I have the pleasre to inform you that the Chinese Government has already commenced to set aside annually the sum of $5,000,000 from the Customs revenues for the purpose of consolidating the domestic and foreign obligations of China and that it intends to call a conference of the representatives of creditors on or before October lst of this year at which an adequate plan for consolidation will be presented and discussed with a view to devising means (including an increase of the sum above mentioned) for effectuating the consolidation in question.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurance of my high consideration.

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Government Control of Patent Medicines and Hypodermic Syringes

The National Government has compliled tentative regulations governing the sale of hypodermic syringes, and has also drawn up a set of proposed regulations covering patent and proprietary medicines.

No person other than traders in western medicines properly registered with the local health office shall be permitted to make importations of such syringes. The custom house may only release importations on production of a confirmation letter from the local health office. Importers or traders in hypodermic syringes may not sell these articles either in wholesale lots or by retail to any one except properly registered physicians, hospitals, army surgeons or educational institutions. A fine of fity dollars is prescribed for violations of the regulations.

As regards patent medicines, these are described as the blending of two or more articles which are sold under a name other than the name of any of the ingredients. A sample of the proposed medicine shall be submitted to the Ministry of Health, and no such medicine may be exhibited for sale unless a permit has been secured. Manufacturers or importers of patent medicines must register in the proper locality where they intend to do business. Only traders in medicine may manufacture or import patent medicines, and no narcotic may be used in their manufacture. The name of the principal agreements must be printed in Chinese on the wrapper and advertisements may not by language or illustration suggest obscenity.

Baron Shidehara Stands by Mr. Obata as Proposed Minister to China

An interpellation was made by the Opposition in the Tokyo House of Commons April 30 on the subject of the appointment of Torckichi Obata as the Japanese Minister to China. In reply, Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, said that Mr. Obata was the fittest person to promote friendly relations between China and Japan, and that the Chinese were mistaken in thinking that Mr. Obata had been "high handed" in the 1915 Sino-Japanese Conference; he added that he believed this sort of misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese would melt away in course of time.

Bus Company Starts Skeleton Service With Russian Drivers

Views of the busses in the International Settlement on the first day they were running following a two-weeks strike of the Chinese drivers. Russians are now manning them. Upper: A crowd of inquisitive persons viewing the wire netting which was stretched around the driver's cab and across the windows to protect the occupants against flying missiles in case the striking drivers or their sympathizers attacked the vehicle. Lower: A front-on view of one of the busses showing the wire netting.—*Photo by courtesy the Shanghai* Times.

After about two weeks, during which traffic in the International Settlement of Shanghai was paralyzed as far as public utility services were concerned, a semblance of the bus service was started on May 5 during the rush hours and up until 6.30 o'clock in the evening. Russian drivers, who had been in training for more than a week, took the places formerly held by Chinese operators. Chinese conductors were used.

Although it was expected that some trouble would develop because of the action of the Omnibus Company in replacing the Chinese by Russians, no acts of violence were reported. However, precautions were taken to protect passengers and operators from injury should the striking bus men attack the vehicles. Special police guards rode every bus on the day the service started and each one of the vehicles was encased in strong wire netting. The wire was drawn around the open driver's seat and each window was similarly protected. Chinese or Japanese from the special police acted as guards.

The service was started first along Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads from St. George's to the Garden Bridge and gradually extended to the other lines. During the early morning the noon hour and in the evening every bus was crowded to the limit, and they were in great demand throughout the day until the closing hour.

In all 10 busses were in operation and the Russians worked in two shifts. About one hundred Chinese conductors turned up for work on the morning the service was started again and were put back to work. The company had made plans to use Russians if the Chinese did not come back. None of the Chinese drivers however appeared. They demanded that pay be given in full before they would return. This the company has refused to give them.

In accordance with the regulations on which the provident fund of the company was established, all funds to the credit of the absentees have been forfeited.

The strike of the tramway employes continued, a deadlock having halted the negotiations being conducted through the company's compradore. The last offer of the company was a $3 rice allowance per month to all employes and 10 cents a day bonus to motormen and conductors. The company also refused to grant pay during the strike.

Dr. H. A. Gibbons Addresses University Club in Shanghai

Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons delivered an address on "Impressions of China" at the tiffin of the American University Club, May 3 at which Dr. C. E. Patton presided. Dr. Gibbons said he found in his travels through the country that the Chinese were greatly divided as to how unification was to be effected. It was in cultural respects, Dr. Gibbonsest pointed out, that the unity exists—China still has the oldest civilization in the world.

Changes in Chinese Consular Service

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has announced the following appointments and changes in the Consular service abroad: Wu Tih-chow, transferred as student consul to Vladivostok; Miao Jen-ling, Chancellor at Medan; Yang Yiu, Vice-Consul at Gensan, (Japan); Hu Chi-chuan, student consul at Gensan; Chen Chu-li, consul, Fusan (Japan); Ho Ping-chu, recalled to the Ministry from Samarang; Chang Kuo-wei, consul to Samarang; Shao Ting, vice-consul to Johannesburg.

German Industrial Mission Visits Central China

The German Industrial Mission arrived at Hankow May 5 for an inspection of industrial conditions in the Wu-Han Area. A banquet in honor of the visiting industrial experts was given jointly by the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers' Association. After a stay of several days, the party is returning to Shanghai, and later will proceed to Tientsin and Peiping and other important cities in North China.

Germany Heads Import List in Soviet Russia

A recent message from Moscow stated that foreign trade reports for the first quarter of the current fiscal year for the Soviet Republic show a substantial increase. Imports from the United States almost doubled as compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year, with a total of 54,000,000 roubles. There was a sensational rise in the British figures, which jumped from 6½ to 21½ millions. Germany, however, still continued to lead the list with 55,000,000 roubles.

FOREIGN RATEPAYERS ADMIT TWO MORE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 411)

minority to vote down a resolution which was the wish of the majority.

The Shanghai *Morning Post*, Chinese-owned English-language paper, declares, on the other hand, that "the question of Chinese representation cannot be considered settled on a satisfactory basis until the Chinese share the voting privilege with their foreign fellow-ratepayers on an equitable basis. How this is to be brought about is a problem which may involve the burning of a fair amount of midnight oil. But it is the recognition of the fairness of the principle underlying this legitimate aspiration that will effectively pave the way for the fundamental adjustment of the issue of the Chinese representation on the Council." "The mere addition of two more Chinese Councillors could hardly push matters forward to the extent of bringing about wonderful changes," the journal further declares.

Foreign Press Comment

Both the British-owned *North-China Daily News* and Shanghai *Times* comment favorably on the action of the ratepayers and are high in their praises of the speech made by Mr. Arnhold. The *North-China* lauded the former Council chairman's speech as one of the ablest heard in a long time. The fact that he, with his practical experience, was able to give reality to the cooperation of Chinese collaboration on the Council may confirm the ratepayers that they voted rightly, the paper said. "It is significant that, though changes have to come in Shanghai, nobody tried to dictate the exact form of those changes. Foreign governments have not tried and apart from the conventional declarations for abolition of the concessions, the Chinese Government has shown no eagerness to open the question of Shanghai. It almost seemed that as if the opportunity was purposely left to the community of Shanghai to find its own solution and in the type of men sent up by the Chinese to serve on the Council, it looks as if the best elements in the Chinese community had already appreciated the fact. By their vote, the foreign ratepayers showed that they appreciate it also."

IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 414)

Forestry and Agricultural Station To Cost $1,000,000

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining at Nanking has petitioned the Executive Yuan for $1,000,000 from the Boxer fund to be used for financing the Central Forestry Experimental Station, Central Insecticide Bureau, Central Aquarium and factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements. According to the petition of the Ministry it is planned to establish a factory for experimental purposes in the production of agricultural implements adapted to Chinese use.

Long-Distance Telephone Service Shanghai to Hangchow

The Ministry of Communications has announced the completion of a long-distance telephone service connecting Shanghai and Hangchow and also providing connection with Nanking and intermediate towns on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. The new Hangchow service also connects with Soochow, Nanhsiang, International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai, Sungkiang, Kashing, Chiashih, Changan.

nstitute of Sericulture To Be Opened at Chinkiang

The China Association for the Imp vement of Sericulture has announced plans for t opening of an Institute of Sericulture at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, the maintenance expenses amounting to $120,000 annually to be contributed jointly by the Kiangsu provincial government, the Ministry of Education and the private silk filiatures. The Institute will be under the direct charge of Yeh Tsu-tsang, chairman of the Kiangsu provincial government and Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Minister of Education of the National Govenment.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(Continued fron page 418)

al Y.W.C.A.; delegate to National Christian Conference, Shanghai, 1922; China delegate to World's Committee, Y.W.C.A.; Washington, 1924; honorary vice-president for the Far East, World's Y.W.C.A., 1924 to present; chairman joint committee, Shanghai Women's Organizations 1924-26; Elected China delegate to first Pan-Pacific Conference of Women, Honolulu, June; 1928; member, Ginling College Board of Control, 1928 to present; worker for child labor reform; writer and speaker on subjects pertinent to Chinese women's status, work and progress; address; P. O. Box No. 800, Shanghai.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Story of a German Lad

Class of 1902, by Ernst Glaeser, translated from the German by Willa and Edwin Muir: The Viking Press New York, 1929. 397 pages.

This is a German book. It is the story of a lad born in 1902 and therefore twelve years old at the commencement of the Great War. The very first paragraph begins with an incident in the military drill of the school boys.

The artistry of the book is that not through war experiences of the hero is the military life shown, but that throughout the whole story the surroundings and ideals, the very daily happenings as well as the characters stand out upon the background of War Spirit. Especially, of course, is this seen in that portion of the book describing life during the war period.

In his very early years the lad whose narrative makes up the book was filled with unsatisfied queries as to life and its meaning. He never seems to have found in either parent or friend any one to enlighten him or to dispel his fears in a sympathetic manner.

The vast changes wrought by the War in the minds and temper of people are brought out by this story in a remarkably clear way. The racial and group feeling in the lad's school was quite keen but after the declaration of war there was much fraternizing. "Kind?" Ferd laughed harshly. 'You mean because they put their arms around one another and sing the same songs? I thought that too at first. But my father explained to me why they behave as if they loved each other and were united. *Because they need their hatred for the other people.* Don't you see that? Before this it was individuals who hated each other, now it's the peoples. It was Brosius and Silberstein, or Persius and Kremmelbein that used to fight with each other—now it's the Russians and the Austrians, and the Germans and the French. It's the same thing."

The subtle shifting of emphasis as the War progressed is shown by the changed attitude toward its desired outcome. "Already gentlemen, elderly ones who had stayed at home in high positions were beginning to estimate the probable winnings. They wanted to gain Poland and Belgium. They wanted to become rich in the war. Our fathers had said nothing to us about that. They had gone out because they had imagined they were being attacked. That, too, was why they had become united. They did not want to gain anything. They wanted to protect us. We had experienced the war as a great impulse to brotherhood; now we saw it suddenly declared to be a business proposition. Germany, it was said, must become richer; it needed this or that coal field, this or that road to the sea. We did not understand. Had Germany become a firm and the war a commercial undertaking, and were our fathers travellers for this firm, whose board of directors stayed in their homes? Since when had heroes been transformed into commercial travellers? Nor did our mothers understand this contradiction, but they did not consider it deeply, for the war had increased their household duties."

The effect of this attitude is shown as time goes on food becomes more scarce, life is more difficult and every ordinary situation tense and unnatural. Even in their games the lads sought for an enemy—and found one.

This book is not pleasant reading, but what war books are? It is well written and holds our interest. At least it has the novelty of an implied rather than actual war atmosphere until at its end catastrophe overtakes the calculating young sweetheart of the narrator.

12 April, 1930

G. B. S.

Interpretation of the Japanese Meiji Period

Nippon Shindo Ron, or The National Ideals of the Japanese People, by Yutaka Hibino, LI.B.; translated by A.P. McKenzie, M.C., M. A. Cambridge University Press, 1928. 7s. 6d.

For an interpretation of the Meiji period, 1868-1912, one cannot do better than to turn to this book. It is indispensable to the reader or student who would know the political and social creed which forms the basis of the common intellectual life of the Japanese people. Too often one must depend upon studies or selected translations of Japanese sources. In many cases the emphasis is lost or a certain turn or flavor has been lost. The importance of this book is that it was written by a Japenese for Japanese and prepared with the avowed intention of dealing only with those different tendencies upon which the characteristic social and political behavior of every member of the community is conceived to rest.

During the Meiji period the vast amount of foreign culture pouring into Japan necessitated a social readjustment in which the old sanctions and ideals were to be challenged. Were the national ideals and the old symbolism to disappear or was a new popular sentiment in regard to them to grow up among the rank and file of the people?

A concise statement of the politico-ethical faith which was to meet the new conditions was written in 1890—the Imperial Rescript on Education, the Chokugo. The Nippon Shindo Ron is an excellent exposition of the symbolic formulae contained in this Rescript. Mr. Yutaka Hibino when principal of the First Government Middle School, Aichi Prefecture, wrote this book to interpret to his students "the way of the Japanese subject." In his own words, the purpose reads, "I have endeavored to set forth in detail all those conceptions which united to form our national heritage."

What is the way (the national ideal) which every individual subject must follow? It is loyalty. And from this stem will spring the branches of filial piety, fraternal spirit tranquility in the home, trust in friends. It is important to observe that the Confucian controversy between loyalty and filial piety is here settled. The teaching that filial piety is the source of all virtue has been altered. Loyalty is the only source of moral action and from it all virtue originates. With loyalty as the determining force, questions such as modesty and frugality, benevolence, cultivation of learning, mastery of a profession, development of intellect and character constitute the ultimate and highest duty of every loyal citizen. These subjects, with others, are discussed in the second half of the book, which thus forms a practical course in life relationships as well as patriotic duties.

FRANCES M. ROBERTS.

St. John's University, April 21, 1930.

Soviet Satire

The Embezzlers, by Valentine Kataev. Translated from the Russian by L. Zarine. Introduction by Stephen Graham. The Dial Press. G.$2.50.

Written, as Graham in his introduction points out, in the vein of Gogol's "Dead Souls", this is an admirably executed piece of irony, a book more "real in detail and color than any picture given us" of Soviet Russia, and replete with generous quantities of "whole-hearted laughter."

The story deals with the adventures and misadventures of two Quixotic Soviet bureaucrats. On government money, and under the influence of vodka and an avaricious harlot, the men flee from Moscow, bound for the frontier, more specifically the city of Warsaw, where it is imagined they will encounter some of the exroyalty reputed to dwell in all their one-time magnificence. Through a kaleidoscopic succession of days filled with ludicrous incidents in trains, hacks, hotels, night clubs, bars and restaurants, climaxed by a visit to a small Soviet village, the story leads to a logical and depressing finis wherein the reader witnesses the peculators' penitent return to Moscow, and their subsequent parade to prison, to which they are sentenced for five years.

Very human are the characters. The older man, absurdly romantic, obese, the husband of an acrimonious woman, is an accountant who in his inebrious moments fancies himself to be "that wonderful and unattainable Count Guido... who... leaped upon his charger..." His companion and office subordinate is an innocuous young man, in love with the accountant's daughter, who permits himself to be led throughout the episode of madness with little protest. He too, in a vague way, at first imagines their venture will unfold for them splendid new glimpses of desire realized and romance achieved. But before the absconding cashier he senses the inevitable conclusion of the extravaganza. Wearying of the "high life", dead for want of sleep and a chance to wash his feet and change his socks, he implores his chief to return with him to Moscow. This they do, however, only when, their money vanished, they are reduced to pawning their overcoats in order to get the price of railway tickets back to the capital, where their period of "reconoitering" comes to the end already mentioned.

Aptly compared with Gogol's writing, the book leaves us with the same undefinable sense of depression, its

cumulative effect establishing with terrible certainty one of the despondent verities of life: that futility in man, born of desire to be something splendid and shining, something that never was and never will be something, as Mr. Mencken has put it, that is a "pleasant impossibility."

Such an exaggerated protrayal in satire is scarcely real, nor can it be taken as basis for judgment of the Soviet system, although doubtless many will base animadversions on this distorted picture. All satire, to be effective, must to a large extent caricature its material; this is what Kataev has done. He has chosen his characters from his own environment, which happens to be Russia, but for the accountant, the cashier, the harlot, the ex-princesses, the confidence men and the others whom he introduces, simulacrums can be produced in every land, in every society. It is a book worth reading because it conveys a fresh and vivid picture of the erring, aimless, unclear creature that we call man and who, despite the Soviet program of realism, persists with much the same terrible propensities for romanticism and illusions of grandeur represented by the accountant's dream of himself as the fiction hero Count Guido, the wonderful and unattainable.

E. S.

Two St. Columban Priests Killed by Bandits in Hupeh

Two Irish Roman Catholic priests belonging to the St. Columban mission at Sientaochen, Hupeh, were captured on Friday, April 25 and subsequently shot to death, according to advice received in Shanghai by the mission headquarters last week. They were Fathers P. Laffan and J. Linehan. Four towns along the Hupeh border are said to have been looted by the bandits.

According to the telegram, the first place to be visited by the brigands was a town called Sousong, 35 li from the Hupeh border, in the Province of Anwhei. The Catholic church at Sousong was destroyed, but the occupants escaped before the brigands reached the town. A town called Taibou, situated south-east of Sousong, was also pillaged. One father of the Catholic church here was kidnapped, but was later released, owing to an attack made on the invaders by government soldiers. The town of Yuchun, was thoroughly looted by the bandits, but the Catholic fathers at this centre who were forewarned, took to flight before the invaders entered the church.

Father Laffan has been in the Hanyang Mission for seven years, coming to China three years after the Mission was founded there. Father Linehan has been there for three years. In Sientaochen there were also at the time of the capture, Bishop Galvin and two Irish sisters who were opening a school there. These three escaped after having been warned that there would be an attack by the Communists. The two priests who were captured were in the outlying districts and had no warning. The city of Sientaochen was completely looted, according to a letter from Bishop Galvin.

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow April 25, the town of Keinli, on the north bank of the Yangtze 40 miles above Yochow, was attacked by Communists and all the missionaries there were forced to evacuate. The dispatch stated that 6,000 well-equipped and disciplined Communists appeared on the south bank of the river opposite the town and tookover three villages in the vicinity.

Rev. I. H Evans Heads Seventh Day Adventist Delegates to Convention

Rev. I. H. Evans, who is at the head of the missionary operations for the Seventh-day Adventists in the Far East, departed with Mrs. Evans from Shanghai May 4 for San Francisco, where he will attend the World General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists from May 23 to June 12. A delegation of almost a hundred workers of this denomination in the Far East accompanied him. First coming to the Far East as director of missionary operations for the Adventist Denomination in 1909, Rev. Evans has seen the work of his church enlarge from a few small beginnings till today its representatives are found in every part of the Far East. At the conference, Rev. Evans will urge that qualified doctors, nurses, teachers and preachers be sent to the Far East to take care of the rapidly increasing interests of the church.

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Japan's Present Policy in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昌華

Ou-Yang Shun in his article dealing with a historical analysis of the Japanese policy in China, which appeared in the *China Critic*, the only Chinese owned English weekly in Shanghai, said, "The diplomatic control of China by Japan has been achieved or is achievable through the use of three forms of tactics: to wit (1) direct diplomatic attack, (2) indirect attack through financial channels, and (3) the incitement of internal commotion amongst the Chinese."

The question is: Has Japan changed her policy towards China today? Outwardly speaking, the Japanese have finally agreed to the new Chinese tariff treaty to which the other Powers agreed more than a year ago and in addition there has been considerable talk about a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty to replace the one which expired in 1926. Also there has been talk of Japan's early relinquishment of extrality and possibly a readjustment of Japanese interests in Manchuria that might make Japan's position in that territory less obnoxious to the Chinese than has been the case in the past, etc.

The change of policy may be in one of two ways. The first one is the fundamental change of the policy which might be caused by awakening of the fault of the wrong policy of the past which might have brought about a great disaster to the country; or by a realization of necessity and importance of maintaining the true friendly relationship with the country or countries concerned; or by a genuine desire for peace. The other change, in its simple terms, is only a change in the appearance of the old policy. The first change is promoted by the earnest desire for peace and mutual goodwill while the second is only brought about by sentimentality, or by the reason that at present public opinion does not permit the execution of the policy, so its appearance has to be changed. The first change is permanent while the second is only temporary and is sure to revive when public opinion cools down by the lapse of time. We admit that there is a change in Japan's policy in China, but whether it is a change of policy itself or is a change in the appearance of the former policy is a question to be carefully studied by both Chinese and foreign powers.

Colonization of Manchuria

Right after the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese foreign minister said that Japan should plan to send 4,000,000 Japanese to colonize Manchuria and Mongolia within twenty years. But according to our investigation, the present Japanese colonists in these two territories are not more than 100,000—a sum too far from what was contemplated by the Japanese foreign minister. There are several reasons for that: First, the climate in Manchuria and Mongolia is too cold, the Japanese being unaccustomed of such living. Secondly, the Chinese farmers in Manchuria are far more industrious than the Japanese, the latter finding it hard to earn a livelihood. Thirdly, the average of the annual income for the maintenance of a livelihood for a Japanese is at least $150 while the usual annual income for a farmer is not above $100. For all these reasons, the Japanese policy of colonizing the Chinese eastern territories with "4,000,000 Japanese" is thus handicapped.

However, this does not mean that the Japanese would give up their policy of colonization merely because of the obstacles. The Japanese are now employing the "Koreans" to colonize Manchuria and Mongolia. On the ground of protecting the Koreans, the Japanese could carry out their policy of political invasion just as usual. The claim for protecting the Koreans would offer various causes for Japanese action in Chinese territories. At present, there are about 400,000 Koreans in Manchuria and Mongolia, The so called "Colonization Movement" promoted by the "Agricultural Union" in Dairen, which is an organ of the South Manchurian Railway, has now bought a large tract of land near Tungkwan for colonization purposes. The so-called "big agricultural policy" modeled after the American agricultural policy, as promoted by the South Manchurian Railway, has now engaged some American experts to carry out the policy. Being clear of this, it is no wonder to learn of the Japanese "forcible construction" of the Kir-Hui Railway, to penetrate into the very center of the Chinese Three Eastern Provinces—which has caused a strong protest from the people in these provinces.

Enslaving Chinese in Japan and in China

Recently, the only Chinese educational institution in Formosa had sent three representatives to Nanking to complain of Japanese interference and ordering the closing of their school in Formosa. They said that there are about six thousand Chinese children in Formosa, but there had not been a single school opened by the Chinese for the education of the Chinese children there. For this reason, some Chinese opened a school, probably called the Chinese Oversea School in Formosa, teaching the children the Chinese langauge, etc. But the representatives said, they could not forbear "the constant molestation of the Japanese authorities", who at last ordered the school to be closed, the Japanese idea being that all the Chinese children should be sent to native Japanese schools where they could learn nothing Chinese but everything "Japanese". That is, the Japanese idea is to "Japanize the Chinese", they pointed out. The Japanese have their schools in Shanghai and various parts of China, but the Chinese authorities never interfere witn the educational activities of the Japanese in the Chinese territories, why should the Japanese interfere with the Chinese educational activites in their territories, they asked. So they petitioned the National Government to open negotiations with the Japanese so as to avoid the "imperialistic invasion of the Chinese civilization", they said. The Ministry of Education is said to have referred the matter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for attention.

Since 1928, Fukien province, a province adjacent to Formosa, has started a vigorous anti-opium movement. But unfortunately,the people from Formosa, on the ground that they have obtained their licenses from the Japanese consulate, opened openly opium smoking houses both in Foochow and Amoy. According to the investigation, they are about 400 smoking houses in number opened by the Formosan people. The daily business is about $10,000. The smokers ranges from the rich people down to the ricsha coolies. The proprietors of these "illegal firms" are all notorious rascals and outlaws. The Chinese provincial authorities are helpless before the situation. When they want to make any arrest, a permit from the Japanese consulate is necessary. But before the permit is issued to the Chinese police the Japanese in the Japanese consulate apparently have already notified the proprietors who have already closed the doors of their houses and have hidden themselves somewhere before the coming of the Chinese police.

Nanking, April 27, 1930.

Majestic Hotel Again Sold; Shanghai Land Investment Co. Purchasers

For the second time within two months the Majestic Hotel property on Bubbling Well Road changed hands when, on May 5, it was announced that the property was acquired by the Shanghai Land Investment Company for Tls. 2,725,000. The deal was put through on the morning of May 5 by the firm of N. Fred Nissim, 38 Kiangse Road.

The property was sold by C. Sun, head of the Central Realty Company, who purchased it from the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels for a sum said to have been Tls. 2,375,000.

According to the latest information the property will remain as it is at present, the new owners having decided for the present time to carry on in the hotel business. Neither is any very big change contemplated in the personnel of the hotel.

Several other large real estate transaction took place within the week. The largest of these was the sale of about five mow of land at the corner of Nanking and Fukien Roads for Tls. 1,500,000. It was purchased from the Dah Lun Real Estate Company by the Great China Land Company. It will be the site of a large department store.

The next largest sale was the Estrella Apartments at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Rue Pere Robert for Tls. 600,000. The deal was put through by the China Realty Company. This firm was also responsible for the sale and purchase of Linda Terrace, in the French Concession, for Tls. 250,000.

Another transaction was the sale of the premises and land now occupied by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, motor car dealers. The land was purchased by Shahmoon and Company for Tls. 450,000. The site will be used for the erection of a large apartment house, it is said.

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(Opposite Town Hall)

NANKING ROAD

CONVENTION FOR THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI

(Continued from page 403)

the Republic of China.
(Signed) MILES W. LAMPSON
For the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland.

Annex

List of Facilities to be granted and Land and Buildings on Liukungtao to be leased to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the National Government of the Republic of China.

1. Golf Club and golf club-house.
2. Royal naval canteen teahouse.
3. Naval cemetery.
4. Admiralty village.
5. Warrant officers' club and tennis courts.
6. Officers' and Men's recreation grounds together with the buildings thereon and the hockey and cricket grounds and tennis courts; and the officers' squash courts.
7. That portion of the "hospital site," with buildings, etc., thereon, situated southward to the road traversing the site about its centre, together with the Commander-in-Chief's tennis courts, as shown on the accompanying plan (marked "A").
8. Commander-in-Chief's office (61) and house adjoining (62).
9. United Services Club and garden (57).
10. Residences Nos. (52), (54), (55), (58), (59), (60), (73), on plan with their gardens.
11. Hospital (53), hospital store (50), residence for sick berth staff (49), and dynamo house (51).
12. Store-houses Nos. (70), (30-40), including (75), (47), (48), (68), (29a), and two bays of No. (29), i. e., sufficient for the storage of 6,000 tons of coal.
13. Royal naval canteen (temporarily pending the provision by the National Government of the Republic of a suitable building in lieu).

(Note)—The numbers in brackets refer to the numbers on the plan (marked "B") attached.

Joint use with the Chinese Navy of the following facilities, and land and buildings:

1. Rifle ranges, including land and buildings.
2. Two artesian wells.
3. Iron pier.

Also accommodation in camber for naval coal lighters and facilities in respect of coaling coolies.

As regards the quarries to be handed over under the provisions of the Convention for the Rendition of Weihaiwei, the Government of the United Kingdom shall be permitted to obtain stone therefrom when required free of cost.

Two plans (marked "A" and "B") showing the land and buildings, etc., above referred to are attached.

Director of Bureau of Education Wishes to Control Teaching

Taking advantage of the Students Movement, May 4, Chen Teh-jen, director of the Bureau of Education under the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai, has issued a lengthy manifesto on the Rendition of Educational Rights in the International Settlement and the French Concession, Shanghai. In a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking asking for assistance, Mr. Chen calls attention to the fact that educational administration in the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai has not yet come under the local Chinese Bureau of Education and this has resulted in the people in these places having no proper educational facilities.

Mr. Chen urges that the rendition of educational administrative rights in the International Settlement and the French Concession should receive immediate attention from the Chinese authorities as well as the Chinese public.

Minister Johnson's Mission To Nanking

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳

Owing to the fact that the foreign legations are still in Peiping, the old capital of China, the foreign ministers, when they have any important matter to discuss with the National Government, have to make a two days' journey to Nanking, the new Capital. As to why the foreign legations have not been removed to Nanking, this is something hard to understand. Certainly, the lack of accommodation in Nanking is not a matter of such insurmountable obstacle as to prevent such an important and friendly gesture.

Nelson T. Johnson has a record of twenty-two years intimate contact with Far Eastern problems. He knows China perfectly and he speaks Chinese. He has a deep sympathy with Chinese aspirations. Mr. Johnson was in charge of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department during the year 1927, the most critical period in Chinese affairs, and in view of his wise counsels at that time, he was promoted to be Assistant Secretary of State. Therefore, it is fairly reasonable for us to think that Minister Johnson will advise the Washington officials to do something substantial in meeting Chinese national aspirations.

Negotiations Started

At the end of last year, the National Government already started negotiations with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, on the return of Weihaiwei, and it was also reported that the question of extrality was also discusssd. But the sudden death of Lady Lampson in Hongkong, which demanded the Minister's return to the British colony, caused an interruption of the negotiations. in the meantime, the former Japanese minister to China, Mr. Saburt, who was said to be very friendly with the Chinese national aspirations, committed suicide. Thus China's hope for early conclusion of new and equal treaties, and abolition of extrality, was not fulfilled.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, came to the Chinese Capital a short time ago. The agreement on the rendition of Weihaiwei is now signed. The question of extrality is the next question to be taken up for discussion between Dr. Wang and the British Minister. When this article is written, the Privy Council in Japan has already approved the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement, and Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affairs in China, is authorized to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Japanese Nation. Seeing that the Japanese and British have respectively concluded negotiations with China, the American Minister travels down to Nanking.

American Minister's Statement

But to our disappointment, Minister Johnson, when interviewed by some pressmen in Shanghai, denied the report that he is going to Nanking to open a conference with Dr. Wang on the extrality. He said, "I know nothing of such a conference." He said he was merely paying one of his regular visits to the new Capital, and that matters pertaining to extrality will be handled by the American officials in Washington and he will merely carry out the orders of Washington.

But it is our opinion that the Minister's trip to Nanking should be more than a pleasure trip. Obviously, the British and Japanese have taken such a friendly step in concluding various agreements with the National Government because of economic reasons. That Japan depends upon China economically goes without saying. The British consul-general in Shanghai, in his speech before the British Chamber of Commerce, made quite clear what Great Britain needs. He said, "In these days of financial stringency and unemployment in Great Britain, the maintenance and increase of our exports, the keeping of old markets and the development of new ones is a matter of vital necessity, and any policy which seems likely to achieve the object will inevitably prevail over a course of action that might endanger it even if it be for the comfort of British subjects residing in this country or for the support of purely local interests".

But the same reason may hasten the American Government to open the negotiations with the National Government on some of the outstanding problems. The policy of the Hoover administration, like that of its predecessor, is preeminently a business one, designed to protect, encourage and expand the foreign trade of the United States. The rapid increase in the volume of American commercial investments abroad compels a radical change in the American outlook on international relations. With fifteen billions in commercial loans at the present time and with an annual outflow of a billion and a half in new issues, it will not be many years before the United States will have twenty-five billions invested in foreign countries.

Extrality Issue

America does not have any concession in China, so there could be no negotiation on the return of any American concession to China. By the Soong-MacMurray Agreement, the American Government was the first nation to recognize Chinese tariff autonomy. So the first issue that the National Government will take up with the American Government will be the question of extrality. Therefore, the American Minister should see the great advantage ahead, if the American Government could come to some definite agreement with the National Government on the extrality issue before any of the other foreign Powers does so.

Shanghai, May 2, 1930.

Dr. H. H. Kung Delivers Address at Y.M.C.A. Corner-Stone Laying

An excellent speech was delivered by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, at the corner-Stone laying ceremony of the new Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Building at Boulevard de Montigny, May 4. Dr. Kung said the event marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai. Speaking on the "New Responsibilities of the Y.M.C.A.", Dr. Kung said that the first and foremost responsibility is the campaign against the deep-rooted political and social evils. The second responsibility, he said, lies in the preservation of the most worthy characteristics of the old tradition and system. He said the Y.M.C.A. of China, especially that of Shanghai, should endeavor to be able to expound the best features of the world's culture, no matter whether of the East or West, of the Old or New. The third responsibility he said is the development of sportsmanship and sound citizenship among the younger members of Chinese society. He said the people of China are too much inclined in making personal gains at the expense of the general interest of their fellow-men; they should realize the interdependence of the individual's welfare with that of society, and ought to train up a strong citizenery who would not only put the interests of their country and community before their own, but would also possess a strong sense of fair play, sportsmanship, and justice.

SOME INNNER POLITICAL PHASES OF THE PRESENT CRISIS

(Contsiued from Page 400)

Hankow, May 4.—Hankow provisional headquarters has issued an order to Gen. Kuo Erh-tung to clear out all bandits in eastern Hupeh within one month. Gen Kao has departed for the front.

Hankow, May 4.—After clearing out the bandits in the Kanli district, the Chinese gunboats Weishing and Kungshing have sailed for Ichang to assist in anti-bandit campaigns in that area of Hupeh province.

Nanking, May 5.—Since the conference between Gen. Lu Ti-ping of Kiangsi and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, held at Hankow, definite measures have been decided upon to combat the bandit-communist menace in Kiangsi province. It is stated that the 12th Division under Gen. King Hanting will be responsible for the drive.

Hongkong, May 5.—The Magistrate of Pingyuan, Kwangtung has wired for help saying that a force of 2,000 communist-bandits under Gen. Chu Teh have arrived at Hsatang and are marching on Menglin. Another force is threatening Kuoyih and Pingyuan.

Hankow, May 5.—Communists under Pan Huai-teh have entered Hupeh province with Tungcheng as their immediate objective. Gen. Lo Ling has been dispatched to the district to meet the invading forces.

Nanking, May 7.—Li Fong, special deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to inspect conditions in Central China, returned from Hankow and recommended to the Government that in view of the impending joint bandit suppression campaign in the four provinces, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Kwangtung, that all foreign residents of the territory be requested temporarily to evacuate the interior so as to facilitate the campaign.

What's to be Done with the Movies?

BY FRED EASTMAN

(In the Christian Century)

THE movies today embody an ominous power—a stupendous force for the moulding of ideals, directed by a few men for purposes of private gain. Few persons are wholly blind to the sinister effects of bad movies on our children, our national culture, and our hopes for international understanding and friendship.

The voluminous and authoritative testimony dealing with the subject runs all the way from the published reports of crime commissions and educational surveys through to the actions of certain foreign governments in combating and boycotting harmful American films. But for any observant movie-goer this evidence is superfluous—it is necessary only to see the pictures themselves to recognize that crime and sex films constitute the bulk of the movie output.

Eight years ago an aroused element of the public became so insistent in its demands for better pictures that the movie producers saw the shadow of censorship and appointed the Honorable Will Hays, lawyer, politician and Presbyterian elder, as the "czar" of the industry. Mr. Hays promised to clean up the industry from within. Everywhere men and women looked upon him as the apostle of better movies. How well has he done his work?

From an inspection of the movies themselves it appears that they have hardly lessened their devotion to blood and thunder, gun-play, lasciviousness, sentimentality, and inanity. But Mr. Hays has made speeches dripping with piety. He has welcomed delegations demanding better movies, has seen to it that their criticisms were aired without publicity, and has accepted the appointment of a woman who is to act as the representative of the "organized womanhood of America." (Her powers, of course, are purely advisory.) He has seen to it that newspapers got news with the "right slant." He has staved off censorship. He has, in fact, put up a false front behind which the movie magnates have gone on making money out of muck.

Four Great Producers

While we have been lulled to sleep under Mr. Hays' assurances, four great corporations (Fox films, Warner brothers, Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky, and Radio-Keith-Orpheum) have gained control of this giant industry. A handful of men now have the power to say not only what goes into pictures, but what pictures we shall and shall not see in our local picture houses. These men, then, *have become our censors.* For this is the very essence of censorship—to control without our consent what we shall see or not see.

I, for one, distrust all censorships. They are dangerous even when established by the states to protect its people against pollution. But a censorship established by a ruthless handful of men for their own profit is intolerable. It must be broken.

The present monopoly has been established by means of three pernicious systems: First, by buying up great strings of local theaters. Second, the system of block booking by which the local theater manager must buy his pictures—the bad along with the good—in blocks of as many as 60 or 80, without the privilege of choosing what he wants in an open market, or of rejecting more than ten percent of the pictures he receives. Third, the system of blind booking, by which the exhibitor has to book his pictures before they are produced, without a chance to know whether or not they are suitable for his clientele.

Break these systems and it will then be possible for the local exhibitor to buy in an open market the pictures his clientele demands. The Brookhart bill, now before the Senate, seeks to do precisely this thing. This is the first step.

Next, I favor making motion pictures a public utility and establishing a federal motion-picture commission. If telephones and railroads are public utilities under federal supervision, how much more important it is that the movies should be. A federal motion picture commission could bring to the producers the voice of the people in suggesting the kind of pictures needed, and it could act before the expense of filming is incurred. The argument of producers that people are voting daily at the box office for the pictures they want is stupid. Millions of people no longer attend the movies. Their votes are not registered. Moreover, the box office does not discriminate between the patron who likes the show and the patron who attends because he has nowhere else to go.

Should be a Public Utility

A bill to declare motion pictures a public utility will probably be introduced into congress this year.

Third, we should empower the state department to preview pictures to be shipped abroad and to prevent the shipment of an American film which misrepresents American life or undermines the good will of foreign nations toward each other or toward America. The state department now exercises such control over private financial loans to foreign countries. Movies are at least as likely as loans to get us into trouble.

Fourth, reform the advertising. In no other business is there more stupidity and misrepresentation. Your local exhibitor is responsible for at least a part of his advertising. But it is the movie ad writers who give him ideas. Here, for instance, are suggestions from the 1929 "Film Year Book."

Bath Scene.—Use on a sex picture, preferably one that shows a bath scene. Place a screen at the side of lobby with head and shoulders of the female showing above. Across her shoulders is shown a bath towel. A silk stocking hangs over the screen.

Silk Chemise.—Use on feature showing a boudoir scene. A week in advance of showing display a silk chemise in lobby without any mention of what it is all about. Patrons surmise that some one lost it. A few days before the opening a card is hung alongside, announcing that it is similar to the one worn by the star in the coming attraction.

Tell your local exhibitor what you think of such advertising. Often good pictures are utterly misrepresented by dirty advertising. A recent picture starring Will Rogers entitled, "They Had to See Paris" was advertised by a picture of Mr. Rogers looking down on an almost naked woman. Because I felt confident that Mr. Rogers wouldn't appear in a dirty picture I marched my family in to see it, and found it a clean, shrewd picture, full of homely humor. Does your theater manager think your attention cannot be caught by any words except "thrill" and "sex"? Tell him you know others—that you would like to see the words "humor" and "courage" and "charm" used where they apply. It will be no small service to clean up your local movie advertising.

Finally, help your children select the shows they see. If you cannot be sure of the quality of the program, stay away. Boycott the picture houses until the producers have learned to respect your intelligence and your regard for your children's characters. The failure of parents here is amazing. Many of them do not know the sort of stuff that is being shown. They take infinite pains over their children's meals, but are blind to what feeds their minds.

These suggestions, or something like them, will have to be carried out if we are to break the present monopoly and release the artists of the movies from their commercial dictators, our children's minds from social sewage, and our foreign neighbors from false ideas about American life.

Lord Balfour, President Wilson and the Secret Treaties

(The Nation, N. Y., April 2)

Let us hope that Lord Balfour, has left full diaries and that his memoirs will in time be published. For they might throw light upon one of the strangest mysteries of history. President Wilson, readers of *The Nation* will recall, solemnly and explicitly informed a Senatorial committee in 1919 that he had no knowledge of the inter-Allied secret treaties pertaining to Japan's retention of the former-German interests in Shantung and islands in the South Pacific until he went to Europe for the Peace Conference. They had, to be sure, been published in this country by the New York *Evening Post* and other newspapers; Colonel House knew of them; President Wilson's own utterances had at times suggested knowledge of them. Balfour, in the House of Commons on March 4, had said that President Wilson was "kept informed" of the negotiations, and at the end of June, just returned from his triumphal tour of America, he said again: "By these treaties we stand; our national honor is bound up in them." It is hardly possible to believe that he said nothing in his long conversations with Mr. Wilson of the treaties to which Britain's honor was bound. Yet we have Mr. Wilson's word that just this happened. We are forced to conclude either that Mr. Wilson did not tell the truth, or that Lord Balfour, representing a government that was bending all its energies to win a war, did not hesitate to conceal something that might, by antagonizing an ally he wished to keep at all costs, endanger that all-important victory.

Mahatma Gandhi Is Arrested

The Indian Government, which at first pursued the policy of arresting and imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi's chief assistants, and leaving the leader free—evidently on the principle that precipitate action against him might make him appear to be a "martyr"—placed Gandhi under arrest on the night of May 5 at Jalalpur. A statement made at the time of the issuing of the warrant for his arrest read:

"The Government views his activities with alarm. He will be placed under restraint in accordance with Regulation XXV of 1827. He will be imprisoned, during the pleasure of the Government, in the Yeroda Jail, Poona."

He was placed in a special saloon car which, at Ahmedabad, was attached to the Gujerat mail train going to Bombay.

The Bombay Government, in a communique announcing Gandhi's arrest, recounts the stages of the campaign of civil disobedience which, it says, has resulted "in widespread defiance of law and grave disturbances to the public peace in all parts of India." "Events have shown," the communique continued, "that the laws of Nature are inexorable, and the history of his earlier non co-operation movement, with its accompaniment of blood and fire would repeat itself if Gandhi's campaign were allowed to continue unchecked." The Government of Bombay therefore, in consultation with the Government of India, concluded that it was no longer possible to allow Gandhi to remain at large.

In consequence of Gandhi's arrest, all the Hindu and most of the Moslem shops in Bombay closed, and the bullion, cotton and seeds exchanges suspended business.

Disaffection Spreads to Shanghai

The arrest of Gandhi had its repercussion in Shanghai where there is quite a large Hindu community. The various Hindu stores and firms in Shanghai, some twenty in number, closed their establishments for a day (May 6) and observed a prayer service for the Mahatma's early release.

Another repercussion affecting Shanghai has been that the Indian Merchants Association of Bombay has telegraphed to local Indian silk dealers ordering discontinuance of all silk shipments to India for a period of three months, due to the unsettled situation in India. Silk shipments from Shanghai to Bombay amount to about $100,000 monthly. It is also reported that similar shipments from Canton and Yokohama are likewise being held up.

Telegrams from Europe indicate that the disturbances in India have considerably decreased the volume of business to and from India.

Sikhs Arrested in Shanghai for Distributing Anti-British Propaganda

The effects of the Gandhi campaign are becoming increasingly evident in Shanghai, where there is a large Indian and Sikh population, the latter being mostly employed as policemen or watchmen. Pamphlets reading as follows were distributed surreptitiously early in the week:

"INDIANS NO LONGER LOYAL SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

"Indians in Shanghai and towns in its vicinity declare themselves that they are no longer the subjects of the British Raj. The trend of political events and the reign of terror inaugurated by the Indian Government have compelled them to adopt such a disloyal attitude. The campaign of civil disobedience that is being carried on in India, and the lead of Mahatma Ganddhi, are to have effects on the Indians resident in Shanghai. For they decry in one voice the rule of registration by H.B.M. Consulate-General as the subjects of the British Government, and do not like to be registered as such any longer, but would start the policy of civil disobedience. We earnestly hope that the Chinese government with its reciprocity of goodwill towards the Indians will exhibit its help and sympathy at this moment. S. KARPAL SINGH

RAJ PALTAO."

The Municipal Police have adopted the policy of arresting all Indians or Sikhs caught distributing literature of the above character. Jagat Singh, a watchman, was arrested and charged in the British Police Court May 7 under an Order of Council forbidding sedition. Since then other arrests including that of Karpal Singh, one of the alleged authors of seditious literature, have been made. The British Police Judge is remanding the accused in custody until the next appearance, which has been fixed for May 14.

The Shanghai Sikhs maintain a propaganda headquarters at 24 Pao Shan road in Chinese territory.

Shanghai Race Meeting Ends in Climax: "Riot" Breaks Out

As a rule we do not report the proceedings of race meetings, principally for the reason that the results are old before the publication of our journal and practically everyone interested has already learned the good or bad news, as the case may be. However, the race meeting for the three days of May 5, 6 and 7 provided a climax which we cannot easily pass by.

It was a climax in every sense of the word. It came just before the running of the champions race—the second largest sweepstakes in the Far East—while the stewards of the course were wrangling about the jockey who should pilot the favorite (which eventually proved to be the winner) in the race. It is noteworthy that the holder of the winning sweeps ticket received something like $225,000.

As the ponies were being paraded about the paddock by their 10 proud mafoos (keepers) an explosion broke into the clatter of voices of the enclosure. A woman screamed. Men shouted that a bomb had been thrown. The whole enclosure, holding some one thousand people, was immediately in a state of uproar. Husbands were to be seen hoisting their wives over the iron fencing dividing the stands and pari-mutuels. Men without their wives were to be seen scrambling for them. Bachelors and bachelor maids were seen hunting the safest place. One or two persons were seen to lie down. Several imaginative persons declared that machine guns were to be heard at the far end of the enclosure. Others hazarded that a pony had bolted. Everyone was beating a retreat in the opposite direction from where the center of the trouble lay.

Within less time than it takes to tell the story a dozen armed police were dashing through the confusion to find the source of trouble. Riot, red menace and the other things within the category were in the air. It had to be broken at the start.

For many minutes after the explosion the crowd stood spellbound waiting to hear the verdict. Police returning from the nucleus of the fray were set upon by persons inquisitive to hear the worst. Chinese patrons broke into their typical face-losing laugh. All that could be reported was that:—

An automobile tire had burst on Mohawk Road.

Bandits Capture More Roman Catholic Priests

Two more Roman Catholic priest were reported to have been captured by bandits during the week. According to messages reaching Shanghai, bandits in the region of Hwoshan, in southwestern Anhwei captured fathers Hidalgo and Avito, Spanish fathers. According to the last reports they were still being held.

A *Reuter* report from Hankow states that four towns near the Anhwei-Hupei border were pillaged. The bandits first ransacked the town of Susung and burned a Catholic Church to the ground, but did not kill anyone. They then attacked the town of Taihu and captured a priest, who was later released when the Government troops got into action. The town of Yuchun was then attacked, but all missionaries there were forewarned and escaped. The fourth place to be attacked was Houchou. There fathers Hidalgo and Avito were captured.

Prof. Frank Martin Will Head Missouri School of Journalism

According to a news story appearing in the Kansas City *Star* of April 5, Prof. Frank L. Martin is to succeed Dr. Walter Williams as Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Dr. Williams, it will be recalled, was made President of the University of Missouri to succeed Dr. Stratton D. Brooks.

The appointment of Prof. Martin does not come as a surprise as he was connected with the School of Journalism since its institution in 1908. Before that time he was with the Kansas City *Star* for several years. Dean Martin is also well known in the Far East having been connected with the Japan *Advertiser* for some three or four years. He has also travelled extensively in China and other parts of the Orient.

Assault Charges Dismissed

(From a Review Correspondent)

Hongkong, May 3—Charges of indecent assault, brought against able seaman W. J. Streeter of the 403rd flight, attached to the Royal Air Force base of the Kai Tak Government airdrome, by a Chinese boy named Lam Woo, were dismissed here today following a court martial which lasted for two days. The proceedings aroused considerable comment.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, May 1—Agricultural Funds Committee discusses opening of an Agricultural and Farmers' Bank.—Kuomintang and Government organs and labor unions and commercial organizations celebrate Labor Day.—Mo Teh-hui and staff depart from Harbin for Moscow for the Sino-Soviet Conference.—Organization of a cooperative society to promote and finance native industry gets under way.—Ten Government airplanes leave Hsuchow to reconnoitre in Honan.

Friday, May 2—Scouting planes leave Hankow for the Honan-Shensi border to drop pamphlets behind the rebel lines calling upon the soldiers to forsake the rebel cause.—The Central Treasury remits $300,000 to Yunnan for the provincial forces.—The Opium Suppression Committee adopts further measures aiming at strict enforcement of the opium law.—The total revenue for Shantung for 1930 is estimated at $28,880,000 and expenditures at $28,660,000.

Saturday May 3—Memorial service held at Nanking to commemorate the 2nd anniversary of the Tsinan incident.—Chiang Kai-shek announces that he will make another inspection trip to Hsuchow.—Gen. Chen Chi-tang announces preparations for a final offensive against the Kwangsi rebels.—Executive Yuan considers organizing the air forces into a separate ministry.—Chiang Kai-shek formally takes an oath to lead a punitive expedition against the Northern rebels.

Sunday, May 4.—Field headquarters of the National Army along the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-hai Railways report that preparations have been completed to meet any attacks of the rebel forces.—Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, Chinese Mohammedan leader, returns to Anking from Nanking to assume office as chairman of the provincial government.—The Ministry of Finance asks that all money collected from land taxes be used only for reconstruction enterprises.

Monday, May 5.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public the text of the convention for the rendition of Weihaiwei.—Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow arrives at Manchuli.—Ninth anniversary of the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the Republic at Canton.—Central Government approves expansion program of the Aviation Department calling for a monthly expenditure of $600,000.

Tuesday, May 6.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang donates $5,000,000 as a foundation fund for the development of education in Liaoning.—Long distance telephone service opens between Shanghai and Hangchow.—Silk Cocoon Merchants' Guild requests the Nanking Government to give them extra protection from banditry during the period when cocoons are being transported.—The Executive Yuan asks the cooperation of commercial organizations in the principal cities in formulating unemployment relief measures.

Wednesday, May 7.—In a circular the education bureau of Greater Shanghai urges all colleges to actively promote all outdoor games.—A memorandum recommending the immediate abolition of all Shanghai offices of the various ministries in order to curtail expenses is submitted to the Central Executive Committee.—It is announced that negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Turkish Commercial Treaty will start immediately.—The Sino-Japanese Treaty signed at Nanking.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

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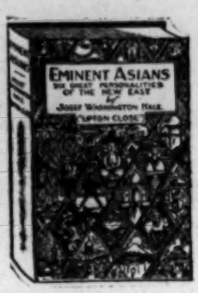
An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2



EMINENT ASIANS

By JOSEF W. HALL

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Educational Leaders Propose Reorganization of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

At the closing session of the National Education Conference on April 23, some 20 educational leaders of the country introduced a proposal that students in Chinese schools should be prohibited from joining Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and that the National Government should immediately take over such associations for reorganization in accordance with the Kuomintang principles. Following a heated debate the conference voted against the proposal.

Among those who supported the proposal were Chen Teh-chen, Director of the Shanghai Educational Bureau; Ku Shu-sen, Director of the Nanking Educational Bureau; Chen Pu-luai, Director of the Educational Bureau of Chekiang; and Chen Hung-nien, Vice-Minister of Industry, Labor and Commerce. They argued that while the Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s were supposed to be for the advancement of health, virtue, knowledge and the spirit of cooperation, the foreign missionaries were using these associations to preach Christianity and to induce the young people of China to accept their religion.

Chu Chih-lung, Vice-Minister of Education, was among those who vigorously opposed this proposal. The National Government, declared Mr. Chu, should up-hold the principle of freedom of religion and he strongly urged that no steps should be taken for the suppression of the Y.M.C.A. movement in China. Mr. Chu pointed out also that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was himself a member of the Y.M.C.A. This fact, he stated, proved that the work and ideals of the Y.M.C.A. movement did not conflict with those of the Kuomintang.

Willam Brock to Fly Across Pacific?

A factory in Columbus, Ohio is equipping a new aeroplane for William Brock, with a fuel tank capable of holding gasoline enough for an uninterrupted flight of 5,000 miles. A *United Press* dispatch indicates that Mr. Brock contemplates a fresh world flight, including an attempt to cross the Pacific Ocean by air.

Yokohama Specie Bank Enjoys Successful Half-Year

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held its 100th half-yearly ordinary general meeting in Yokohama, March 10 last. Kenji Kodama, the president, made an able speech at the meeting, which has been printed in pamphlet form by the Bank. In reviewing business conditions in the Far East, Mr. Kodama paid particular attention to conditions in China. The Bank's profit for the half year was Yen 17,731,848.06, this sum including Yen 10,420,920.97 brought forward from the previous account.

Four Tientsin Russians Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Kidnapping

Four Russians, Korolieff, Kiknovalidze, Alihan and Chikvaria, were found guilty at Tientsin April 24 of having kidnapped Aaron Brenner, a fur merchant, last winter. They were tried before the Chinese local court and all were sentenced to life imprisonment. Chikvaria persists in declaring his innocence, stating that he was in Harbin at the time of the kidnapping. A fifth man, Skovnik, was sentenced to five year's imprisonment for writing threatening letters to Mr. Brenner.

Hongkong Meteorological Conference Adopts Storm Signal Code

At the conference of Far Eastern meteorolgists held at Hongkong last week, a storm signal code, based upon the Hongkong and Manila codes was adopted, thanks to concessions by the Director of the Philippines Weather Bureau.

The Conference also decided on the restoration of the signal number nine for continental depression. This was done at the request of Father Froc, of Sicawei Observatory, Shanghai. Ships will be asked to give the visibility and surface temperature of the sea, principally in connection with fog forecasts.

Harold Lloyd Films All Banned

According to a report received in Shanghai this week, all comedies by the American movie comedian Harold Lloyd have been banned, it being stated that movie-house proprietors in Hankow, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Soochow and elsewhere have returned all Lloyd comedy films to the Shanghai distributors with statements that they have been warned against exhibiting them. The source of the ban on all Lloyd pictures is said to be a mystery as the National Government has disavowed the issuance of any orders, with the possible exception of the film "Welcome Danger," the showing of which caused complications in Shanghai several weeks ago. The Harold Lloyd films are distributed in China through the Pathe-Orient Company of Shanghai.

Settlement of May 30 Grant Leads to Lawsuit

Reports in the Chinese press indicate that the distrbution of the payment by the Shanghai Municipal Council of $150,000 to the relatives of the victims of the incident of May 30, 1925, has not been satisfactory to all parties concerned. A suit has been brought in the Shanghai Special District Court by one Loo Wen-laung, against Woo Zang-sung, Chairman of the Association of Relatives of the May 30 Victims, for having misappropriated a sum of $1,760 to which plaintiff claims he is entitled by the death of his brother. Loo claims that not only was he not alloted the proper amount but of the $500 that it was admitted he was entitled to, $260 had been deducted for expenses incurred by the Association.

High Likin at Hankow Hits Japanese Cotton Trade

Transactions of Japanese cotton yarn at Hankow are stated to have practically come to a standstill owing to the sudden enforcement of a likin tax rate of $5.88 per bale on imported Japanese cotton yarn. Announcement to this effect was made by the Hankow finance office May 1. As the result of this sudden announcement, both Japanese and Chinese cotton dealers have stopped unloading cotton cargo shipped from Shanghai. A *Rengo* dispatch, in giving the news, says that it is not yet known whether the new likin imposition would apply to cotton yarn manufactured in Chinese and foreign-owned cotton factories, but if the new likin is to be operative only against Japanese cotton yarn, the result would be almost prohibitive toward Japanese-made cotton goods.

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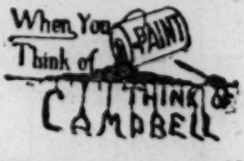

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Tientsin, April 30.—In accordance with order issued by Yen Hsi-shan, Tientsin Municipal Government orders Tientsin Maritime Customs to suspend remittance to Nanking of the 2½% surplus Customs revenue.

Peiping, May 2.—Cheng Kung-po and Fu Ju-lin, chief tacticians in political aspect of anti-Nanking campaign, arrive.

Nanking, May 2.—Hsihsan district situation intensified by activities of Sun Ying-tien's troops along the Lung-Hai railway.

Peiping, May 4.—Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang arrive at Chengchow military headquarters.

Peiping, May 5.—Chief of Finance Bureau states Northerners hope to raise $25,000,000 for military purposes by issuing military notes and increasing the land tax.

Peiping, May 5.—Tuan Chi-jui, leader of Anfu faction, receives telegram from Chiang Kai-shek asking for assistance in the work of the national revolution. Tuan replies that he is ready to do his "bit."

Nanking, May 6.—Customs Export tariff rates to be published by Nanking government early next month.

Peiping, May 6.—Shansi and Kuominchun troops decide to take postitive action against Nanking, aiming first at Shantung and Wu-Han.

Peiping, May 7.—Yen Hsi-shan arrives at Taiyuan.

Tokyo, May 7.—Baron Shidehara states in House of Peers that any sort of international concert that would put up a united front against China at the present time should be entirely dropped.

Peiping, May 8.—Count Martel, former French Minister to China, recently appointed Ambassador to Japan, proceeds to South China, whence he will return to Peiping and then proceed to his new post at Tokyo.

Nanking, May 8.—Nanking government contemplates surtax on various domestic manufactures, and Japanese fear that Japanese firms will have to come to an understanding individually with the Nanking government, as the British-American Tobacco Co. has done.

Shanghai Street Fair Marks Birthday of Buddha

The annual sidewalk fair, held in commemoration of the birthday of Buddha, took place on May 4, 5 and 6 at the temple near Bubbling Well. The celebration is one of Shanghai's oldest and most picturesque Chinese celebrations, having been inaugurated when the temple was first constructed in the early days of Shanghai.

This year's celebration was probably the biggest in history. As usual, merchants and countrymen flocked from the whole countryside to take advantage of the crowds who went to the temple to offer up their prayers.

Bubbling well Road, Avenue Haig and Yu Yuen Roads were lined for blocks with stalls in which almost everything imaginable for household use, from a broom to a carpet sweeper, could be purchased. There were the usual quota of beggars on hand for the occasion. Throughout the days during the fair hundreds of people passed through the temple and the streets throughout the district were congested most of the time.

Mr. Maze to Investigate Smuggling Out of Hongkong

A recent *Kuo Min* News Agency dispatch calls attention to the fact that smuggling between Hongkong and China is increasing rampantly, and as a result the Inspector-General of Customs has been instructed to proceed again to Hongkong, investigate conditions and endeavor to arrange for the ratification of a Customs Agreement which will protect China's revenue interests. Mr. Maze is reported to be leaving for Hongkong next week, and it is understood that if it is found impossible to arrive at a mutual understanding with Hongkong in this important matter, the Maritime Customs will, in that case, strengthen its preventive measures around Hongkong, and subject vessels to much closer inspection. It is announced that the Inspector-General will also visit Canton and the West River ports during his trip, which will occupy about three weeks.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

May 8, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	202	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99½	6.04
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	80⅛	8.31
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102¾	4.84
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	88	7.93
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97	7.80
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	63	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	87¼	7.02
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	82	7.65
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.10
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	100	6.50
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.75
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	79½	7.77
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	89	7.39
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	99	6.10
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	54¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	114⅛	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84	7.14
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	28	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	40¼	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	47⅞	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	45½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	77⅞	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	35¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	68	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	168⅜	—
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co.	5 % Feb. 1, 1957	81¼	6.43
Finish Ctd. Municipalities "B"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	98½	6.67
American & Foreign Powers Corp.	5 % Jan. 1, 2030	89½	5.59
Kendall Co. Debs. (with warrants)	5½% Sept. 1, 1948	92	6.24

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	67¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	63	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	31	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	29	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable handilst believed to be correct, arc not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 7th May, 1930.

This week has been somewhat disorganized by reason of Race week holidays, but business on the whole at present is so slack that possibly early closing has made but little difference.

Silver:—has not varied greatly since our last: opening on the 1st inst. at 19⅜d. for spot and 19 $^{7}/_{16}$d. forward closes to-day at 19'd. and 19 $^{7}/_{16}$d. respectively. Both India and China have been reported as small buyers, but without any special feature.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 1st inst. was 1/10$^{7}/_{8}$d. raised on the 6th to 1/11d., later lowered again to 1/10$^{7}/_{8}$d. where it now remains.

Our local market has been exceptionally dull, with very small business, the principal feature having been considerable purchases of Gold Bars by speculators, which raised the price at one time as high as Tls. 508.60. This had only a moderate effect on sterling rates however, and we have very little actual change to report.

On the 1st inst. the market opened as follows:—T/T on London 1/11d., on New York G. 46^{3}/_{4}$, 4 m/s credits 1/11 $^{5}/_{16}$d and G. 47^{1}/_{2}$, Yen cross rate 49$^{1}/_{2}$. Yen 105$^{1}/_{2}$, Gold Bar 501/502. Succeeding days found T/T on London wavering between 1/10$^{15}/_{16}$d. and 1/11d., other rates in proportion; but the Gold Bar moving upwards to an average figure of about 506. On the 6th inst. silver rose $^{1}/_{8}$d and imparted a slightly steadier tone to the market; yesterday at the close the market eased off by $^{1}/_{16}$d. for T/T near and $^{1}/_{8}$th in Gold Dollars, the Gold Bar rising to 507.30. This morning an easy feeling prevailed, and with no volume of business to speak of, closes at for merchants as :—T/T on London 1/10$^{15}/_{16}$d., T/T on New York G. 46^{5}/_{16}$, 4 m/s Credits 1/11$^{1}/_{16}$d., 4 m/s Credits G. 47^{1}/_{8}$, Yen 106$^{1}/_{8}$. Gold Bars 510.50.

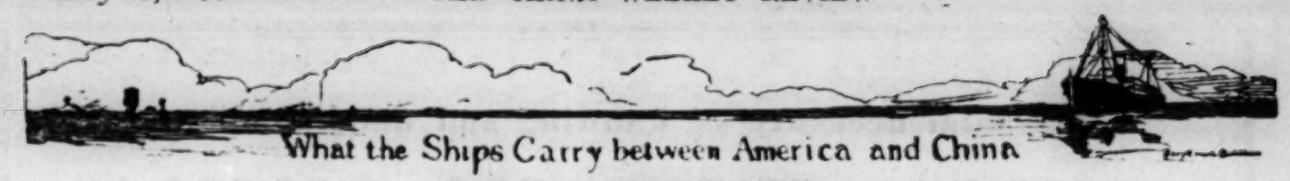
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 112,651,000 an increase of Tls. 543,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 159,910,000 a decrease of $ 240,000
Estimated value Tls. 227,786,000 as against Tls. 177,118,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 1	Friday May 2	Saturday May 3	Monday May 5	Tuesday May 6	Wed. May 7
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/10.022	1/11 1/10$^{7}/_{8}$	1/10$^{7}/_{8}$	1/10$^{7}/_{8}$	1/10$^{7}/_{8}$	1/11 1/10$^{7}/_{8}$	1/10$^{7}/_{8}$ 1/10$^{3}/_{4}$
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/11$^{15}/_{16}$	1/10$^{15}/_{16}$	1/10$^{15}/_{16}$	1/10$^{15}/_{16}$	1/11$^{1}/_{16}$ 1/10$^{15}/_{16}$	1/10$^{15}/_{16}$ 1/10$^{15}/_{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11$^{3}/_{16}$ 1/11$^{1}/_{16}$	1/11$^{1}/_{16}$	1/11$^{1}/_{16}$	1/11$^{1}/_{16}$	1/11$^{3}/_{16}$ 1/11$^{1}/_{16}$	1/11$^{1}/_{16}$ 1/10$^{15}/_{16}$
T/T India	128,674	128$^{1}/_{2}$ 128	128	128	128	128$^{1}/_{2}$ 128	128 127$^{1}/_{4}$
T/T France	1,190,870	1188 1181	1181	1181	1181	1181 1181	1181 1174
T/T On N.Y Demand	—	46$^{5}/_{8}$ 46$^{3}/_{8}$	46$^{3}/_{8}$	46$^{3}/_{8}$	46$^{3}/_{8}$	46$^{5}/_{8}$ 46$^{3}/_{8}$	46$^{1}/_{4}$ 46
T/T Hamburg R. M.		46$^{3}/_{4}$ 46$^{1}/_{2}$ 195$^{1}/_{2}$ 94 80$^{1}/_{4}$	46$^{1}/_{2}$ 194	46$^{1}/_{2}$ 194	46$^{1}/_{2}$ 194	46$^{3}/_{4}$ 46$^{1}/_{2}$ 195 194	46$^{3}/_{4}$ 46$^{1}/_{8}$ 194 193 80$^{1}/_{4}$ nom.
T/T H'kong	80.038	nom. 80$^{1}/_{4}$	80$^{1}/_{4}$ nom.	80$^{1}/_{4}$ nom.	80$^{1}/_{4}$ nom.	80$^{1}/_{4}$ nom	80$^{1}/_{4}$
T/T Japan	105 902	106 106$^{2}/_{4}$	106$^{1}/_{4}$	106$^{3}/_{4}$	106$^{1}/_{4}$	106$^{1}/_{4}$ 106$^{3}/_{4}$	106$^{3}/_{4}$ 107$^{3}/_{8}$
T/T Batavia	115.913	115$^{3}/_{4}$ 115$^{1}/_{4}$	115$^{1}/_{4}$	115$^{1}/_{4}$	115	115$^{3}/_{4}$ 115$^{3}/_{4}$	115$^{1}/_{4}$ 114$^{7}/_{8}$
T/T Straits	120.848	121 121$^{1}/_{2}$	121$^{1}/_{2}$	121	121$^{1}/_{2}$	121 121$^{1}/_{2}$	121$^{1}/_{2}$ 122$^{1}/_{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0 022	2/0 1/11$^{7}/_{8}$	1/11$^{7}/_{8}$	1/11$^{7}/_{8}$	1/11$^{7}/_{8}$	2/0 1/11$^{7}/_{8}$	1/11$^{7}/_{8}$ 1/11$^{3}/_{4}$
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$ 2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$ 2/0	2/0
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0 272	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$ 2/0$^{1}/_{2}$	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$ 2/0$^{1}/_{2}$	2/0$^{1}/_{2}$ 2/0 1/11$^{7}/_{8}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,265.870	12651275	1257	1257	1257	12601252	12571250
4 m/s N.Y. Lc.	48.380	48$^{1}/_{4}$ 48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{1}/_{4}$ 48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{1}/_{4}$ 48
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	48$^{1}/_{4}$ 48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{3}/_{4}$	48$^{3}/_{4}$	48$^{3}/_{4}$	48$^{3}/_{4}$ 48$^{1}/_{4}$	48$^{3}/_{4}$ 48$^{1}/_{8}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 5	May 6	May 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19$^{5}/_{8}$	19$^{1}/_{2}$	19$^{3}/_{8}$	19$^{1}/_{2}$	19 $^{9}/_{16}$	19$^{1}/_{2}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 42$^{3}/_{8}$	G.$ 42$^{1}/_{4}$	G.$ 42$^{1}/_{8}$	G.$ 42$^{1}/_{4}$	G.$ 42$^{1}/_{2}$	G.$ 42$^{1}/_{4}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 505^{50}	Tls. 505^{50}	Tls. 505^{50}	Tls. 504^{50}	Tls. 507^{50}	Tls. 509^{00}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110^{00}	110^{00}	110^{00}	110^{00}	110^{00}	110^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.175	72.1625	72.0875	72.	71.9625	71.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 121.81
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486$^{3}/_{32}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 $^{1}/_{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$^{27}/_{32}$
,, 4 ,,	2¼%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6
,, 6 ,,	2½%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0$^{3}/_{8}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

TENYO MARU, March 18.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Bedsteads	Pcs.	70
Cigarettes	Mille	2,030
Lemons, Fresh	,,	15
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,314

JAPANESE PRINCE, March 21.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Printed	Pcs.	101
Cotton Cambrcs, Printed	,,	37
Cotton Suiting, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	659
Cotton Voile, Yarn-dyed	,,	2,446
Wool and Cotton Piece Goods	,,	239
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	Pls	16
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	,,	32
Wire Shorts	,,	1,143
Flour, Corn	,,	69
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,532
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	177
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	15,680
Oil, Linseed	,,	736
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	125
Cigarettes	,,	290
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	G. Units.	1,284,286
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	85,134

WISCONSIN, March 22.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	855
Fireclay	,,	301
Flour, Wheat	,,	37
Paper, Kraft	,,	77
Paper, Common Printing	,,	279
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,330
Paper, Writing	,,	773
Paper Wrapping	,,	14
Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	3,001,400
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	333,985
Merchantable	,,	456,915
Clear	,,	37,641
Rough Hewn	,,	47,669
Spars	,,	25,703

CITY OF LILLE, March 24.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	Pls.	100
Feathers, Duck	,,	28
Feathers, Goose	,,	100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	450
Wool, Sheep's	,,	748

SALLY MAERSK, March 24.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	Pls.	495
Tubes	,,	610
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,265
,, ,, Scraps	,,	1,532
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	668
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	309
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,499
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,452
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 238 G. Units	13,005
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	30,164

HAVRE MARU, April 1.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 600 Pls.	2,185
Carbon Black	,,	176

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Strong — Business Done 4,775,830

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	May 5	May 6
		May 7.		
37	20	Adams Express	27	29⅝
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	302	317
184½	86	American Can	136½	137⅜
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	72½	75¼
130¼	62	American Smelting	67	66⅝
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	243½	248¼
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	245½	262
199	50	American Water Works	101¾	107½
140	67¼	American Copper	55⅜	52¾
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	73¾	77¼
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	39	41⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	112½	117¼
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	93¾	95¼
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	36½	38½
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	16½	17
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	197⅝	201
192	18⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	64	69
125⅞	101	Chicago Rock Island	111	114¼
135	26	Chrysler	32	32⅜
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	34⅛	35
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	73	76
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	27	29⅛
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	27	31¾
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	16¼	17¼
12⅛	1⅝	,, war.	4⅝	5
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	122¾	125⅝
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	24¼	26¼
126⅝	70	Corn Products	97⅜	101½
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	Unq	11½
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	30¼	31¾
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	123	127⅜
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	232¾	241
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	95⅛	99⅜
93½	41½	Eire Railway	45	47
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	48⅝	52¼
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	78⅞	80⅜
81¾	35	General Food	56½	58
91¾	33½	General Motors	44⅞	46¼
126½	70	General Railway Signal	86	89
72	31½	Gold Dust	42	43¼
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	37	40
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	76	77½
102⅞	46¼	Granby	28	28¾
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	83½	87
93½	38	Hudson Motors	42	42⅛
102¾	48	International Cement	68	68
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	8⅞	10
142	65	International Harvester	100⅞	104⅝
72¾	25	International Nickel	30⅜	33⅛
68⅝	40	International Printers Ink	51⅛	52½
14¾	5	International Products	6⅞	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	62	63
242¾	90	Johns Manville	105	109
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	42⅝	41¾
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	31½	32⅞
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	31⅜	33⅛
157¼	80⅛	Lambert	98⅝	100¾
114	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	103	109
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	29¼	31¾
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	72	73½
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	71	79½
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	40¾	42⅝
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	18	17½
256½	160	New York Central	168¼	174¼
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	80⅜	81⅜
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	90¾	96½
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	16½	17⅝
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	64¾	68
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	76	78¼
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	12¼	12⅞
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	40	40⅞
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	105	108
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	47¾	52½
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49⅞	51⅞
181	80	Sears Roebuck	81⅜	84¼
31¾	19	Shell Union	21⅝	23
188	43¾	Simmons Company	38	38¼
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	63¼	65¼
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	119⅛	122½
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	109⅜	115
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	75	76½
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	35¾	36⅝
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	56	56¾
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	55⅞	57⅜
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	75	77¾
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	42	41⅛
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	81	86⅞
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	222	226
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	65½	70⅝
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	5¾	5¾
55⅞	18	U. S. Pipe & Foundry	28¼	31
65	15	U. S. Rubber	26⅞	28
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	171¾	173
124½	37½	Vanadium	104¼	106
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	167	173
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	61	63
		Call Money	3%	3%

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.....
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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII ***SHANGHAI***

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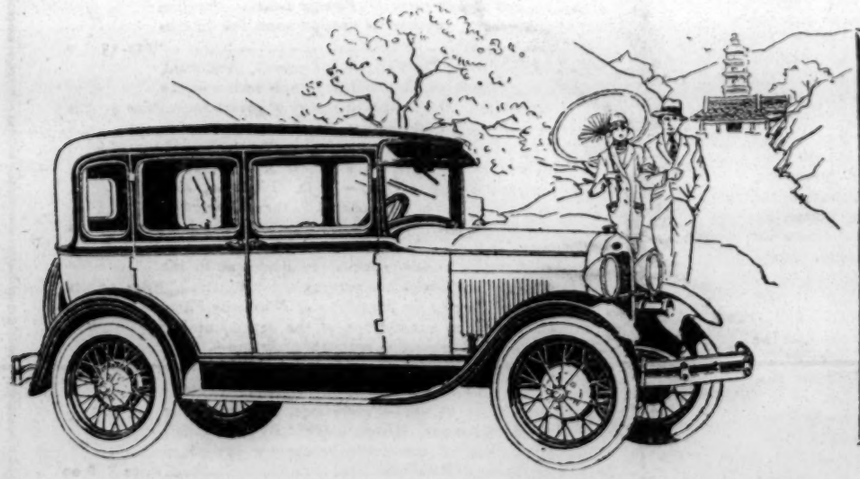

1929 Passenger Car Registrations in U.S.A.

FORD	**1,310,119**
Car with next highest number	780,053

The biggest and most critical motor car market in the world appreciates the New Ford!

Figures from "Automotive Daily News," Feb. 20, 1930.

Authorized Dealer:

BILLS MOTORS, Fed. Inc., U. S. A.

Corner of Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier

Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., Shanghai

Use Genuine Ford Parts only, purchased from Authorized Ford Dealers